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(54) Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives

Oxalylamino-Benzofuran- und Benzothienylderivate

Dérivés de oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothienyle

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- **CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 77, no. 23, 4 December 1972 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 151884g, A.E. BRANDSTROM ET AL. 'Pharmacologically active benzofuran derivatives' page 395; column 2;**

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Description

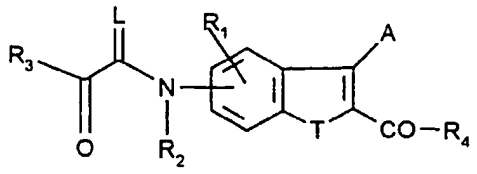
The invention relates to Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives, processes for their preparation and their use in medicaments.

It is known that the NADPH oxidase of phagocytes is the physiological source to the superoxide radical anion and reactive oxygen species derived therefrom which are important in the defence against pathogens. Uncontrolled formation leads to tissue damage in inflammatory processes. It is additionally known that elevation of phagocyte cyclic AMP leads to inhibition of oxygen radical production and that this cell function is more sensitive than others such as aggregation or enzyme release (cf. Inb. Arch. Allergy Immunol., vol. 97: pp 194-199, 1992).

Benzofuran- and benzothiophene derivatives having lipoxygenase-inhibitimg action are described in the publication EP 146 243.

Surprisingly it was found that compounds given by the general formula (I) inhibited oxygen radical formation and elevated cellular cyclic AMP levels probably by inhibition of phagocyte phosphodiesterase activity.

The invention relates to Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives of the general formula (I)



(I)

in which

L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

R^1 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or represents halogen, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ or $-NR^7R^8$,
in which

R^5, R^6 and R^8 are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, benzyl or a 5 to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O and to which a phenyl ring can be fused and which is optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 8 carbon atoms, or
denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising nitro, halogen, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

or

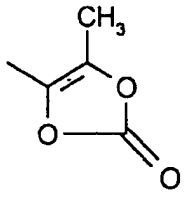
R^5 denotes a hydroxyl protecting group,

and

R^7 denotes hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 10 carbon atoms, and each of which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, carboxyl, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, cyano, or straight-chain or branched alkoxy or oxyacyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula



or

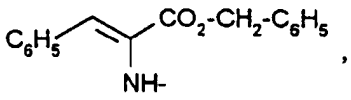
represents aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$,
in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms or phenyl, or
denote aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote a group of a formula $-SO_2R^{11}$, in which

R^{11} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl, or denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

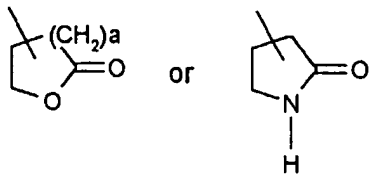
or

R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

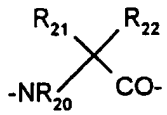
A represents hydrogen, hydroxyl, cycloalkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or represents straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 8 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano or by a 5 to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 4 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O, which is optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxy, halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,
or alkyl and/or alkenyl are optionally substituted by a group of a formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2

and in which both rings are optionally monosubstituted by hydroxy, halogen or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,
or alkyl and/or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16} or -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$, -OR^{19} or



in which

R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cycloalkyloxy having up 3 to 7 carbon atoms or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 8 carbon atoms,

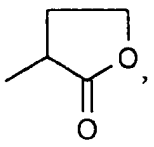
R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen

and

R^{14} denotes a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O, hydroxyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocycle,

R^{16} denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl or trifluoromethyl, or
denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{17}, R^{18} and R^{19} are identical or different and represent hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{20} denotes hydrogen, an aminoprotecting group or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{21} and R^{22} are identical or different and denote hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

or

R^{21} has the abovementioned meaning and

R^{22} denotes cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or aryl having up 6 to 10 carbon atoms or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by cyano, methylthio, hydroxy, mercapto, guanidyl or a group of a formula $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ or R^{25}-CO-,
wherein

R^{23} and R^{24} have the meaning shown above for R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter

R^{25} denotes hydroxyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, straight-chain or branched alkoxy having up to 6 carbon atoms or the abovementioned group $-NR^{23}R^{24}$

or alkyl is optionally substituted by cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, or by aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, halogen, nitro, straight-chain or barnched alkoxy having up to 8 carbon atoms or by the abovementioned group of the formula $-NR^{23}R^{24}$
or alkyl is optionally substituted by indolyl or by a 5 to 6 menbered unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 N-atoms wherein optionally all -NH-functions are protected by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or by an amino protecting group,

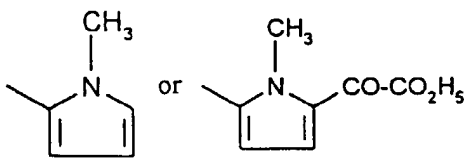
or

A represents a group of the formula $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$,
in which

$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ are identical or different and have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14},

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or
represents a 5 to 7 membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocycle, which can contain up to 4 oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms as heteroatoms and to which further a benzene ring can be fused and wherein all rings are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, thiophenyl, cycloalkyl having up to 3 to 6 carbon atoms, halogen, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyridyl, trifluoromethyl, phenoxy, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 11 carbon atoms or by a group of formula $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{29} and R^{30} are identical or different and represent straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, benzyl or phenyl, which are optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, halogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl having up to 6 C-atoms or carboxyl,

b denotes a number 0 or 1,

or

phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by halogen, formyl, nitro, straight-chain or branched alkyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 6 C-atoms,

or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms,

and salts thereof.

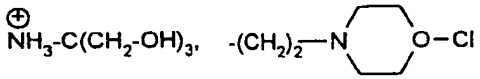
The Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives according to the invention can also be present in the form of their salts. In general, salts with organic or inorganic bases or acids may be mentioned here.

Physiologically acceptable salts are preferred in the context of the present invention. Physiologically acceptable salts of the Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives can be metal or ammonium salts of the substances according to the invention, which contain a free carboxylic group. Those which are particularly preferred are, for example, sodium, potassium, magnesium or calcium salts, and also ammonium salts which are derived from ammonia, or organic amines, such as, for example, ethylamine, di- or triethylamine, di- or triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, dimethylaminoethanol, arginine, lysine or ethylenediamine.

Physiologically acceptable salts can also be salts of the compounds according to the invention with inorganic or organic acids. Preferred salts here are those with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid or sulphuric acid, or salts with organic carboxylic or sulphonic acids such as, for example, acetic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, ethanesulphonic acid, benzenesulphonic acid, toluenesulphonic acid or naphthalenedisulphonic acid.

Salts of the inventive compounds can also denote, that carboxylic functions can built salts with bases.

Preferably, such bases can be sodium or potassium hydroxide or carbonates, amines or aminacidadducts such as



or ammonium.

The compounds according to the invention can exist in stereoisomeric forms which either behave as image and mirror image (enantiomers), or which do not behave as image and mirror image (diastereomers). The invention relates both to the antipodes and to the racemate forms, as well as the diastereomer mixtures. The racemate forms, like the diastereomers, can be separated into the stereoisomerically uniform constituents in a known manner.

Hydroxyl protective group in the context of the above-mentioned definition in general represents a protective group from the series comprising: trimethylsilyl, tert.butyl-dimethylsilyl, benzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, acetyl, tetrahydropyranyl, benzoyl and naphthoyl.

Heterocycle in general represents a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated, preferably 5- to 6- membered, saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain up to 4 oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms as heteroatoms and to which further aromatic ring can be fused.

The following are mentioned as preferred: thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolyl, quinoxazolyl, cinnolyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl, benzothiaazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, isoxazolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, indolyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidyl, piperazinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolinyl,triazolyl or tetrazolyl.

Amino protective group in the context of the above mentioned definition in general represents a protective group from the series comprising:
b enzyloxycarbonyl, 3 ,4-dimethoxybenzyl oxycarb onyl, 3,5 -dimethoxyb enzyl oxycarbonyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitro-4, 5 -dimethoxybenzyl oxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, tert.butoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, vinyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexoxycarbonyl, 1,1 -dimethylethoxycarbonyl, adamantylcarbonyl, phthaloyl, 2,2,2-tri chlorethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichlor-tertbutoxycarbonyl, menthyloxycarb onyl, phenoxycarbonyl, 4-nitrophenoxycarbonyl, fluorenyl-9-methoxycarbonyl, formyl, acetyl, propionyl, pivaloyl, 2-chloracetyl, 2-bromacetyl, 2,2,2-trifluoracetyl, 2,2,2-trichloracetyl, benzoyl, 4-chlorbenzoyl, 4-brombenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, phthalimido, isovaleroyl oder benzyloxymethylen, 4-nitrobenzyl, 2,4-dinitrobenzyl or 4-nitrophenyl.

Preferred compounds of the general formula (I) are those
in which

L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

R^1 represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms or represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ or $-NR^7R^8$,
in which

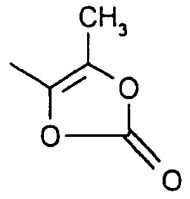
R^7 denotes hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atom,

R^5, R^6 and R^8 are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, chinolyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl or thienyl, which are optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,
denote straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising nitro, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,
or

R^5 denotes benzyl, acetyl or tetrahydropyranyl,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 8 carbon atoms, and each of which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, carboxyl, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, cyano, straight-chain or branched oxyacyl or alkoxy each having up to 4 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula



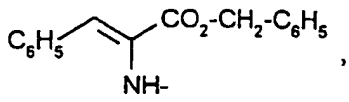
or represents phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro, carboxyl or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$,
in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclpropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl, or denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, carboxy, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or
denote a group of a formula $-SO_2R^{11}$
in which

R^{11} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl, or denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

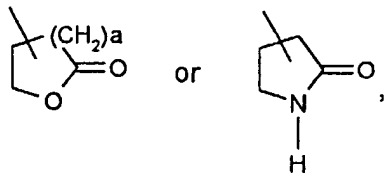
or

R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

A represents hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cylcopentyl, hydroxyl, carboxy or straight-chain or a branched alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, oxazolinyl, thiazolyl or a group of a formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2,

and in which all rings are optionally monosubstituted by hydroxy, fluorine, bromine, chlorine or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,
or alkyl or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16}, -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$ or -OR^{19}
in which

R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 6 carbon atoms,

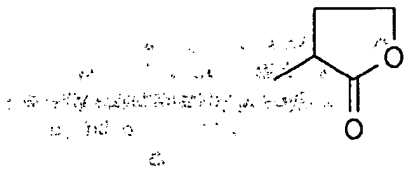
R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{14} denotes hydroxyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl or a piperidinyl ring,

R^{16} denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl or trifluoromethyl, or
denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{17}, R^{18} and R^{19} are identical or different and represent hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

or

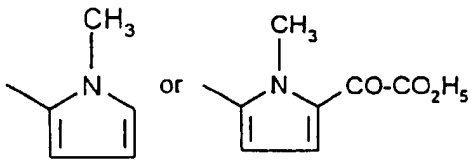
A represents a group -$CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$,
in which

$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14} and are identical or different to the latter,

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or
represents pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, isothiazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl or benzo[b]thiophenyl, where in all rings are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, phenoxy thiophenyl, thienyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, furanyl, pyridyl, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxy,

straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 10 carbon atoms or by a group of formulae $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{29} and R^{30} are identical or different and represent straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms or carbonyl,

b denotes a number 0 or 1,

phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, formyl, nitro, straight-chain or branched acyl, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms,
or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl,

and salts thereof.

Particularly preferred compounds of the general formula (I) are those in which

L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

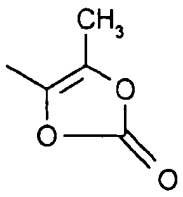
R^1 represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$,
in which

R^5 denotes hydrogen, benzyl, acetyl, or denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl each having up to 3 carbon atoms, or
denotes phenyl,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 7 carbon atoms,

which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, phenyl, cyano, straight-chain or branched alkoxy or oxyacyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula



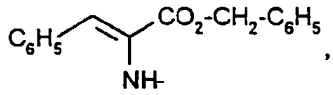
or

represents phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted by different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$,
in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms, or
denote phenyl,

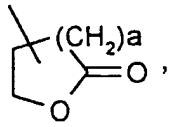
or

R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen atom or sulfur,

A represents hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, hydroxyl, carboxy, or straight-chain or a branched alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms, or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, oxazolinyl, thiazolyl or a group of the formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2,

or alkyl or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula $-CO-R^{12}$, $-CO-NR^{13}R^{14}$ or $-OR^{19}$, in which

R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 5 carbon atoms,

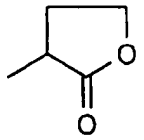
R^{13} and R^{14} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{14} denotes hydroxyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl or piperidinyl ring,

R^{19} denotes hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

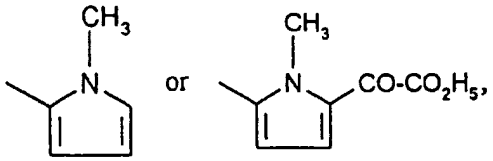
or

A represents a group of the formula $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$,
in which

$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14} and are identical or different to the latter,

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or
represents pyridyl, thienyl, furyl which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, thiophenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyridyl, phenoxy, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 9 carbon atoms or by a group of formulae $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, SR^{28} or $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms or carboxy,

b denotes a number 0 or 1,

or

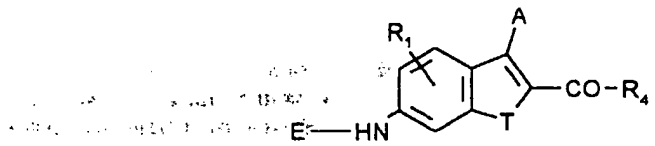
phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, formyl or straight-chain or branched acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or alkoxycarbonyl, each having up to 3 carbon atoms,

or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl.

and salts thereof.

A process for the preparation of the compounds of the general formula (I) has additionally been found, characterized in that at first compounds of the general formula (II)

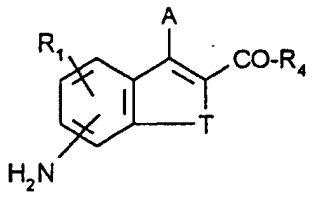


(II)

in which
R^1, R^4, A and T have the abovementioned meaning
and

E represents straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or another typical aminoprotecting group,

by elimination of the group E are converted into compounds of the general formula (III)



(III)

in which
R^1, R^4, T and A have the abovementioned meaning,
which in a further step are reacted with compounds of the general formula (IV)

$$R^3\text{-CO-CO-Z} \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

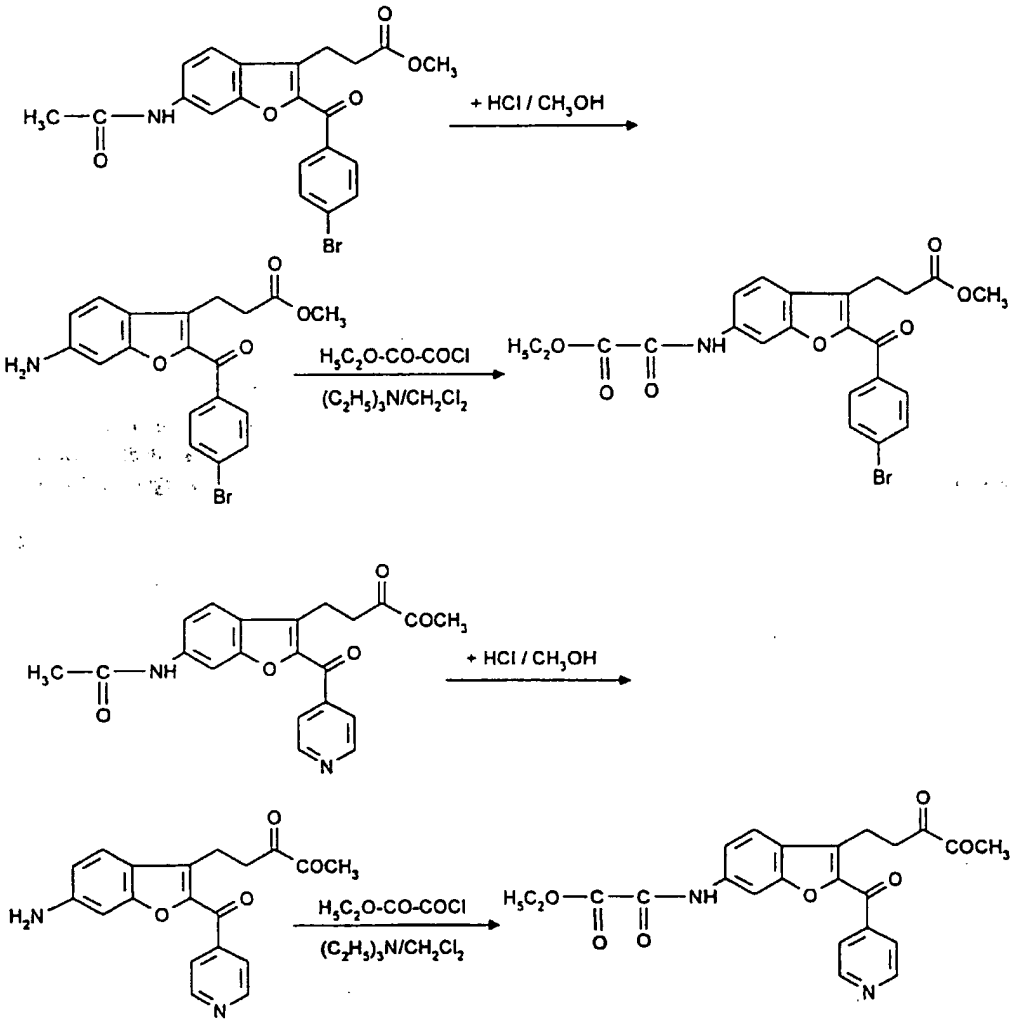
in which

R^3 has the abovementioned meaning, and

Z denotes Cl or Br,

in inert solvents, if appropriate in the presence of a base and/or in the presence of an auxiliary,
and, if appropriate, the protective groups are split off,
further amino groups are alkylated, esters are hydrolysed, acids are esterified with the appropriate alcohols in the presence of a catalyst,
or the esters directly or the free carboxylic acids are reacted with amines.

The process according to the invention can be illustrated by way of example by the following equations:



Suitable solvents are generally customary organic solvents which do not change under the reaction conditions. These include ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane or tetrahydrofurane, acetone, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide or alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol or halogenohydrocarbons such as dichlormethane, trichloromethane or tetrachloromethane. Methanol and dichloromethane are preferred.

Suitable bases are generally inorganic or organic bases. These preferably include alkali metal hydroxides such as, for example, sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrogencarbonate or potassium hydroxide, alkaline earth metal hydroxides such as, for example, barium hydroxide, alkali metal carbonates such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, alkaline earth metal carbonates such as calcium carbonate, or alkaline metal oder alkaline earth metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide or potassium methoxide, sodium ethoxide or potassium ethoxide or potassium tert.-butoxide, or

organic amines (trialkyl(C_1-C_6)amines) such as triethylamine, or heterocycles such as 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO), 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU), or amides such as sodium amides, lithium butyl amide or butyl-lithium, pyridine or methylpiperidine. It is also possible to employ alkali metals, such as sodium or its hydrides such as sodium hydride, as bases. Potassium carbonate, triethylamine, sodium hydrogencarbonate and sodium-hydroxide are preferred.

The process is in general carried out in a temperature range from +10°C to +150°C, preferably from +20°C to +60°C.

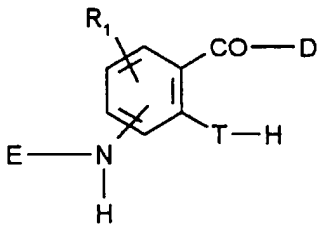
The process is generally carried out at normal pressure. However, it is also possible to carry out it at elevated pressure or at reduced pressure (for example in a range from 0.5 to 5 bar).

The base is employed in an amount from 1 mol to 10 mol, preferably from 1.0 mol to 4 mol, relative to 1 mol of the compounds of the general formula (III).

The elimination of the amino protective groups is carried out by customary methods, for example by acid in the presence of an alcohol, preferably with HCl/methanole or with p-toluene sulfonic acid / HCl in dimethylformamide.

The elimination of the amino protective groups are in general carried out in a temperature range from -30°C to +200°C, preferably from +10°C to 100°C and at normal pressure.

The compounds of the general formula (II) are new and are prepared by reacting compounds of the general formula (VII)



(VII)

in which
R^1, T and E have the abovementioned meaning
and

D represents -$(CH_2)_2$-(C_1-C_4)alkoxycarbonyl,

with compounds of the general formula (VIII)

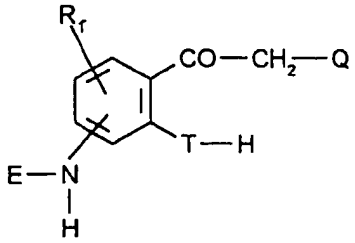
$$R^4\text{-CO-CH}_2\text{-E} \qquad \text{(VIII)}$$

in which

R^4 has the abovementioned meaning and

E represents a typical leaving group such as, for example, chlorine, bromine, iodine, tosylate or mesylate, preferably bromine,

in one of the abovementioned solvents and bases, preferably potassiumcarbonate and dimethylformamide,
or
in the case of A = CH_2-CO-R^{12}
first compounds of the general formula (IX)

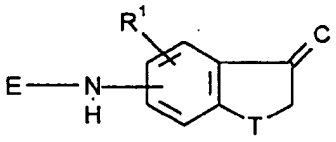


(IX)

in which
E, T and R^1 have the abovementioned meaning,
and

Q denotes halogen, preferably chlorine,

are converted in the presence of NaAc and and alcohol, preferably ethanol, to compounds of the general formula (X)



(X)

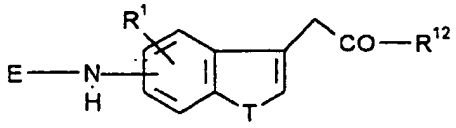
in which
R^1, E and T have the abovementioned meaning,
then are reacted with compounds of the general formula (XI)

$$(R^{12}\text{-OC-CH}_2)^{\oplus}PPh_3 \quad Br^{\ominus} \qquad \text{(XI)}$$

in which

R^{12} has the abovementioned meaning

to compounds of the general formula (XII)



(XII)

in which
E, R^1, T and R^{14} have the abovementioned meaning,
in inert solvents,
and in a last step are reacted with compounds of the general formula (XIII)

$$R^4\text{-CO-R'} \qquad \text{(XIII)}$$

in which

R' denotes a leaving group such as chlorine, bromine, tosylate or mesylate,

R^4 has the abovementioned meaning

in the presence of $SnCl_4$,
and if appropriate in the case of other radicals mentioned under the substituent A, this position is also varied according to the abovementioned methods.

The process is in general carried out in a temperature range from +10°C to +150°C, preferably from +20°C to +100°C.

The process is generally carried out at normal pressure. However, it is also possible to carry out it at elevated pressure or at reduced pressure (for example in a range from 0.5 to 5 bar).

The compounds of the general formula (III) are new and are prepared by the abovementioned process.

The compounds of the general formulae (IV), (V), (VI), (VIII), (XI) and (XIII) are known.

The compounds of the general formulae (VII), (IX) and (X) are known in some cases or new and can be prepared by customary methods.

The compounds of the general formula (XII) are new and can be prepared by the abovementioned process.

The compounds according to the invention specifically inhibit the production of superoxide by polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) without impairing other cell functions such as degranulation or aggregation. The inhibition was mediated by the elevation of cellular cAMP probably due to inhibition of the type IV phosphodiesterase responsible for its degradation

They can therefore be employed in medicaments for controlling acute and chronic inflammatory processes.

The compounds according to the invention are preferably suitable for the treatment and prevention of acute and chronic inflammations of the airways, such as emphysema, alveolitis, shock lung, asthma, bronchitis, arteriosclerosis, arthrosis, inflammations of the gastro-intestinal tract and myocarditis. The compounds according to the invention are additionally suitable for reducing the damage to infarct tissue after reoxygenation. In this case the simultaneous administration of allopurinol to inhibit xanthine oxidase is of advantage. Combination therapy with superoxide dismutase is also of use.

Test description

1. Preparation of human PMN

Blood was taken from healthy subjects by venous puncture and neutrophils were purified by dextran sedimentation and resuspended in the buffered medium.

2. Inhibition of FMLP-stimulated production of superoxide racidal anions.

Neutrophils (2.5×10^5 ml^{-1}) were mixed with cytochrome C (1.2 mg/ml) in the wells of a microtitre plate. Compounds according to the invention were added in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO). Compound concentration ranged from 2.5 nM to 10 µM, the DMSO concentration was 0.1% v/v in all wells. After addition of cytochalasin b (5 µg x ml^{-1}) the plate was incubated for 5 min at 37°C. Neutrophils were then stimulated by addition of 4×10^{-8} M FMLP and superoxide generation measured as superoxide dismutase inhibitable reduction of cytochrome C by monitoring the OD_{550} in a Thermomax microtitre plate spectrophotometer. Initial rates were calculated using a Softmax kinetic calculation programme. Blank wells contained 200 units of superoxide dismutase.
The inhibition of superoxide production was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{[1-((Rx-Rb))]}{((Ro-Rb))} \cdot 100$$

Rx = Rate of the well containing the compound according to the invention.
Ro = Rate in the control well.
Rb = Rate in the superoxide dismutase containing blank well.

Table A

Example No.	% Inhibition at 10 µM	IC_{50} [µM]
1	62	0,17
6	67	0,11

Table A (continued)

Example No.	% Inhibition at 10 µM	IC_{50} [µM]
7	86	0,9
344	81	0,2

3. Measurement of PMN cyclic AMP concentration

The compounds according to the invention were incubated with 3.7×10^6 PMN for 5 min at 37°C before addition of 4×10^{-8} M FMLP. After 6 min protein was precipitated by the addition of 1% v/v conc. HCl in 96% v/v ethanol containing 0.1 mM EDTA. After centrifugation the ethanolic extracts were evaporated to dryness under N_2 and resuspended in 50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4 containing 4 mM EDTA. The cyclic AMP concentration in the extracts was determined using a cyclic AMP binding protein assay supplied by Amersham International plc. Cyclic AMP concentrations were expressed as percentage of vehicle containing control incubations.

4. Assay of PMN phosphodiesterase

PMN suspensions (10^7 cells/ml) were sonicated for 6 x 10 sec on ice. Aliquots (100 µl) were incubated for 5 min at 37°C with the compounds according to the invention or vehicle before the addition of ^{3}H-cAMP (1 mM and 200 nCi per incubation). After 20 min the reaction was stopped by heating at 100°C for 45 seconds. After cooling 100 mg of 5'-nucleotidase was added to each tube and the samples incubated for 15 min at 37°C. The conversion to ^{3}H-adenosine was determined by ion-exchange chromatography on Dowex AG-1x (chloride form) followed by liquid scintillation counting. Percentage inhibition was determined by comparison to vehicle containing controls.

5. Effect of intravenously administered compounds on the FMLP-induced skin oedema guinea pigs

Guinea pigs (600 - 800 g) were anaesthetized with pentobarbitone sodium (40 mg/kg, i.p.) and injected (i.v.) with a 0.5 ml mixture of pentamine sky blue (5% W/V) and ^{125}I-HSA (1 µli/animal). 10 minutes later 3 intradermal injections of FMLP (10 µg/site), 1 injection of histamine (1 µg/site) and 1 injection of vehicle (100 µl of 0.2% DMSO V/V in Hanks Buffered salt solution) were made on the left hand side of the animal (preinjection sites). 5 minutes later the drug (1 ml/kg) or the vehicle (50% PEG 400 V/V in distilled water, 1 mg/kg) was administered (i.v.). 10 minutes later an identical pattern of interadermal injections was made on the opposite flank of the animal (post-injection sites). These responses were allowed to develop for 15 minutes before the animal was sacrificed and a blood sample taken.

Skin sites and plasma samples were counted for 1 minute on a gamma counter an the degree of oedema calculated as µl plasma/skin site. Statistical analysis was done by a paired t-test on the mean of the 3 preinjection site values of µl plasma obtained for FMLP/animal. The percentage inhibition of drug or vehicle was calculated as follow

$$X\%=1 - \frac{\bar{X}\ \mu l \text{ plasma (post-injection site)}}{\bar{X}\ \mu l \text{ plasma (pre-injection site)}} \times 100$$

Table B

Example No.	% inhibition	(mg/kg)
2	47	(1)

6. Effect of orally administered compounds on the FMLP-induced skin oedema of guinea-pigs

in vivo Test's p.o.

Guinea-pigs (600-800 g) were fasted overnight and orally treated with vehide (1% Tylose w/v at 5 ml/kg) or drug (10 mg/kg; 2 mg/ml in 1% Tylose at 5 ml/kg) 40 minutes later the animals were anaestized with pentobarbitone sodium (40mg/kg, i.P.) and 0.6 ml of a mixture of pontamine sky blue (5% w/v) and ^{125}I-HSA (1 µ ci/animal) was injected (i.v.). 90 minutes after oral pretreatment FMLP (50 µg/site) was injected (i.d.) at 4 different sites, histamine (1 µg/site) and vehicle (100 µl, 1% DMSO v/v in Hanks buffered salt solution) were both injected (i.d.) at 2 different sites.

The responses were allowed to develop for 30 minutes before the animal was sacrificed and a blood sample taken. Skin sites and plasma samples were counted for 1 minute on a gamma counter. The degree of oedema was calculated as µl plasma/skin site. Statistical analysis was carried out by a Mann-Whitney U-test on the mean of the 4 values of µl Plasma obtained for FmLP/animal.

Table C:

Example No.	% inhibition	(mg/kg)
$\frac{[1-((Rx-Rb))]}{((Ro-Rb))} \cdot 100$ 7	48	(10)

The new active compounds can be converted in a known manner into the customary formulations, such as tablets, coated tablets, pills, granules, aerosols, syrups, emulsions, suspensions and solutions, using inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients or solvents. In this connection, the therapeutically active compound should in each case be present in a concentration of about 0.5 to 90% by weight of the total mixture, i.e. in amounts which are sufficient in order to achieve the dosage range indicated.

The formulations are prepared, for example, by extending the active compounds with solvents and/or excipients, if appropriate using emulsifiers and/or dispersants, where, for example, in the case of the use of water as a diluent, organic solvents can be used as auxiliary solvents if appropriate.

Administration is carried out in a customary manner, preferably orally or parenterally, in particular perlingually or intravenously.

In the case of parenteral administration, solutions of the active compound can be employed using suitable liquid vehicles.

In general, it has proved advantageous on intravenous administration to administer amounts from about 0.001 to 10 mg/kg, preferably about 0.01 to 5 mg/kg of body weight to achieve effective results, and on oral administration the dosage is about 0.01 to 25 mg/kg, preferably 0,1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight.

In spite of this, it may be necessary to depart from the amounts mentioned, in particular depending on the body weight or the type of application route, on individual behaviour towards the medicament, the manner of its formulation and the time or interval at which administration takes place. Thus, in some cases it may be sufficient to manage with less than the abovementioned minimum amount, while in other cases the upper limit mentioned must be exceeded. In the case of administration of relatively large amounts, it is advisable to divide these into several individual doses over the course of the day.

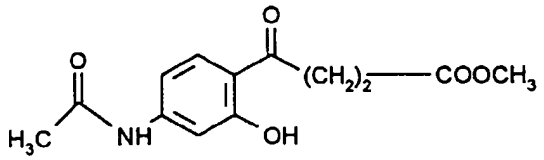
Solvents

I petrolether : ethylacetate 1:1
II petrolether : ethylacetate 5:1
III petrolether : ethylacetate 5:2
IV dichlormethane : methanol 95:5
V dichlormethane : methanol 5:1
DMFdimethylformamide

Starting compounds

Example I

4-Acetamido-2-hydroxy-γ-oxo-benzen-butanoic acid, methylester

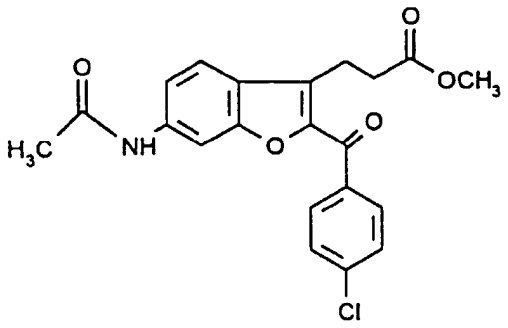


67.5 g (0.41 mol) 3-acetamidoanisol are suspended in 200 ml 1,2-dichloroethane and cooled in an ice bath. 217 g (1.64 mol) $AlCl_3$ and after it 73.9 g (0.49 mol) 3-carbomethoxypropionylchloride were added successively. Stirring was continued 1/2 hour. After 5 hours the reaction was quenched with ice and ethylacetate and water were added. The organic layer was seperated, washed with water, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was

recrystallized from dioxane and water.
Yield: 52 g (49% of theory)

Example II

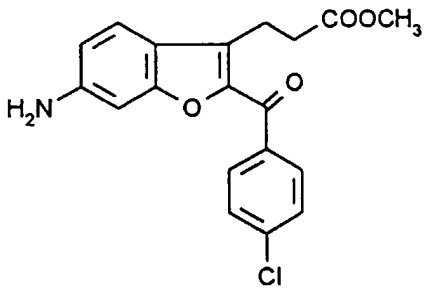
3-[6-Acetamido-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid, methylester



1.5 g (3.75 mmol) of 2'-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4'-[(acetamido)]benzenebutanoic acid, methylester and 1,13 g (4.1 mmol) of 2-bromo-4'-chloroacetophenone were dissolved in 5 ml DMF and 1,55 g (11.25 mmol) of potassium carbonate were added. The suspension was heated to 60°C for 1 h, ethylacetate was added. The organic phase was washed three times with water, one time with a NaCl solution, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation (ethanol).
Yield: 0.75 g (50%)
R_f = 0,12, (III)

Example III

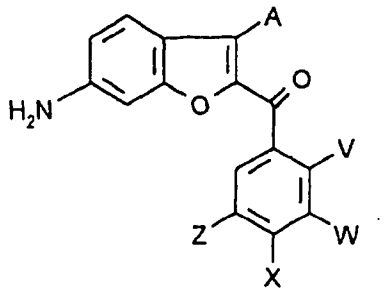
3-[6-Amino-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid, methylester



3.1 g (7.7 mmol) of 2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-6-acetamido-3-benzofuranpropanoic acid methylester were suspended in 40 ml methanol. 20 ml 2.6 N HCl was added with stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux. After 1 hour a clear solution was obtained. After 3 hours reflux the solution was cooled to room temperature and ethylacetate added. The organic layer was washed with NaOH-solution, two times with water, dried with Na_4SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation.
Yield: 2,26 g (82%)
R_f: 0.34 (III)

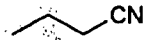
The compounds shown in Table I are prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example III.

Table I:



Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
IV	H	H	Cl	H	$(CH_2)_2COOH$	0.78 (V)	98
V	H	H	F	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.69 (V)	88
VI	H	CN	H	H	$(CH_2)_2CO_2CH_3$	0.66 (V)	76
VII	H	CH_3	Cl	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.8 (V)	76
VIII	H	H	CN	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.7 (V)	67
IX	H	Cl	H	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.79 (V)	75
X	H	OCH_3	H	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.65 (V)	58

Table I: (Continuation)

Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
XI	H	H	SCH_3	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.81 (V)	84
XII	H	H	NO_2	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.70 (V)	75
XIII	Cl	H	Cl	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.85 (V)	75
XIV	H	Br	H	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.71	77
XV	H	H	Br	H	$(CH_2)_2COOCH_3$	0.70	76
XVI	H	H	Cl	H		0.74 (IV)	90
XVII		H	Cl	H		0.5 (IV)	80
XVIII	H	H	C_4H_9	H	$-CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$	0.42 (I)	72
XIX	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_2-CO_2C_2H$	0.46 (I)	80
XX	H	H	C_6H_5	H	$-CH_2-CO_2C_2H_5$	0.54 (I)	77
XXI	Cl	H	Cl	H	$-CH_2-CO_2C_2H_5$	0.46 (I)	81

The compounds shown in Tables II and III are prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example III.

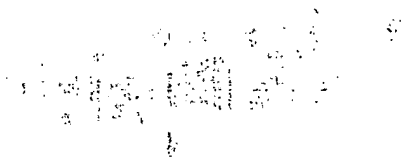
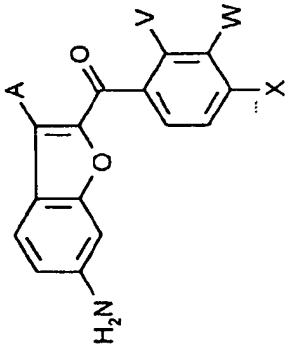


Table II



Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
XXII		H	CH_3	H	0,77 (I)	87
XXIII	-OH	H	Br	H	0,43 (VI)	70
XXIV		H	$-OCH_3$	H	0,7 (I)	97
XXV	-H	H	H	CH_3	0,7 (I)	84
XXVI	$-C_2H_5$	H	OCH_3	H	0.69 (I)	89

Table II (Continuation)

Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
XXVII		H	OCH_3	H	0,71 (I)	87
XXVIII	$-OC_2H_5$	H	H	CH_3	0,69 (I)	89
XXIX		H	CF_3	H	0,82 (I)	64
XXX		Cl	H	Cl	0.80 (I)	89
XXXI		H	CF_3	H	0,44 (VI)	62
XXXII		H	Br	H	0.90 (I)	70
XXXIII		Cl	H	Cl	0.90 (I)	94

Table II (Continuation)

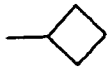
Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
XXXIV	$-C_2H_5$	H	CH_3	H	0.71 (I)	75
XXXV		H	CH_3	H	0.65 (I)	82
XXXVI	CH_2CO_2Et	Cl	H	Cl	0,468 (I)	80
XXXVII	CH_2CO_2Et	H	H	Cl	0,4 (I)	89,6
XXXVIII	$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	OCH_3	0,365 (I)	82,3
XXXIX	$CH(CH_3)_2$	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	0,308 (I)	76
XL	CH_2COOEt	H	H	CH_3	0,452	72,6
XLI		OCH_3	H	OCH_3	0,31 (IV)	86,1
XLII		H	H	OCH_3	0,45 (IV)	58,4
XLIII		H	H	Br	0,614 (IV)	85,7

Table II (Continuation)

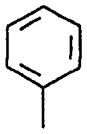
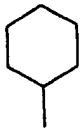
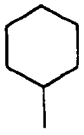
Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
XLIV		H	H		0,61 (IV)	88,3%
XLV		H	H	CH_3	0,74 (I)	73
XLVI		H	CN	H	0,85 (I)	91
XLVII		H	H	F	0,74 (I)	70
XLVIII		H	H		0,6 (IV)	97
XLIX		H	H		0,55 (III)	97

Table II (Continuation)

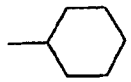
Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
L		H	H	F	0,54 (I)	85
LI	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	NO_2	0,9 (I)	96
LII	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	CH_3	0,71 (I)	73
LIII	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	OCH_3	0,65 (I)	97
LIV	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	Cl	Cl	H	0,58 (III)	41
LV	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	H	0,54 (III)	72
LVI	-$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	CF_3	0,60 (III)	61
LVII	-C_2H_5	H	Br	H	0,5 (III)	89
LVIII	-C_2H_5	H	H	CN	0,74 (I)	54
LIX	-C_2H_5	H	CN	H	0,88 (I)	45
LX	-C_2H_5	H	H	C_2H_5	0,42 (III)	100
LXI	-C_2H_5	H	H		0,73 (I)	72,5

Table II (Continuation)

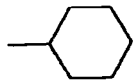
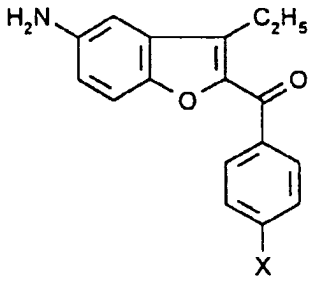
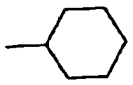
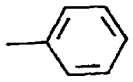
Ex. No.	A	V	W	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
LXII	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	F	0,76 (I)	100
LXII	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	Br	0,35 (III)	98
LXIV	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	Br	H	0,44 (III)	95
LXV	$-CH(CH_3)$	H	H	C_2H_5	0,52 (III)	93
LXVI	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H		0,56 (III)	91
LXVII	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	F	0,8 (I)	95
LXVIII	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	C_6H_5	0,79 (IV)	95

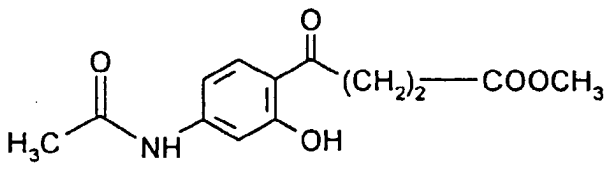
Table III



Ex. No.	X	Rf*	Yield (% of theory)
LXIX	C_2H_5	0,82 (IV)	80
LXX	CH_3	0,57 (I)	62
LXXI		0,65 (I)	92
LXXII	F		
LXXIII	OCH_3		
LXXIV			

Example LXXV

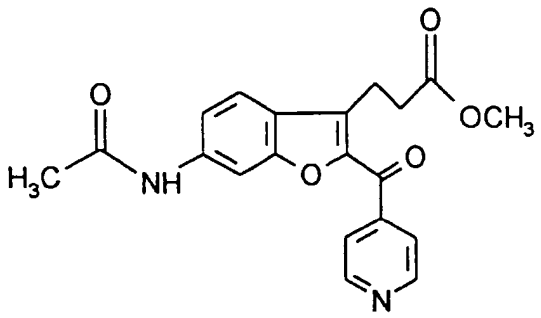
4-Acetamido-2-hydroxy-γ-oxo-benzen-butanoic acid, methylester



67.5 g (0.41 mol) 3-acetamidoanisol are suspended in 200 ml 1,2-dichloroethane and cooled in an ice bath. 217 g (1.64 mol) $AlCl_3$ and after it 73.9 g (0.49 mol) 3-carbomethoxypropionylchloride were added successively. Stirring was continued 1/2 hour. After 5 hours the reaction was quenched with ice and ethylacetate and water were added. The organic layer was seperated, washed with water, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from dioxane and water.
Yield: 52 g (49% of theory)

Example LXXVI

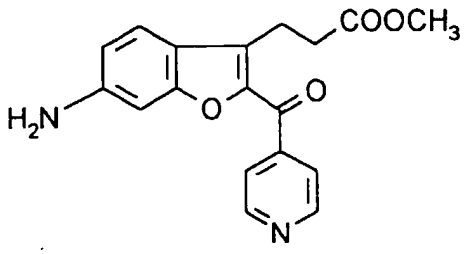
3 -[6-Acetamido-2-(pyridine-4-carbonyl)benzofuran-3-yl]propionic acid, methylester



1.5 g (3.75 mmol) of 2'-hydroxy-3-oxo-4'-[(acetamido)]benzenebutanoic acid, methylester and 0.82 g (4.1 mmol) of 2-bromo-1-(4-pyridyl)-ethanone were dissolved in 5 ml DMF and 1,55 g (11.25 mmol) of potassium carbonate were added. The suspension was heated to 50°C for 1 h, ethylacetate was added. The organic phase was washed three times with water, one time with a NaCl solution, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by chromatography.
Yield: 0.412 g (30%)
R_f = 0,1, (I)

Example LXXVII

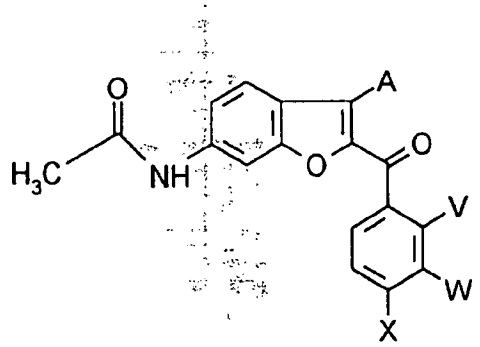
3-[6-Amino-2-(pyridine-4-carbonyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid, methylester



2.8 g (7.7 mmol) of 2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-6-acetamido-3-benzofuranpropanoic acid methylester were suspended in 40 ml methanol. 20 ml 2.6 N HCl was added with stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux. After 1 hour a clear solution was obtained. After 3 hours reflux the solution was cooled to room temperature and ethylacetate added. The organic layer was washed with NaOH-solution, two times with water, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation.
Yield: 1.64 g (60%)
R_f: 0.34 (III)

The compounds shown in Table IV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example II.

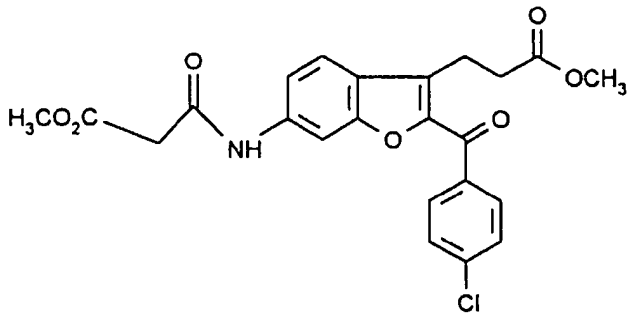
Table IV:



Ex.-No.	V	W	X	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
LXXVIII	Cl	H	Cl	$COOC_2H_5$	0,53 (IV)	72
LXXIX	H	H	F	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,29 (I)	28
LXXX	H	H	CN	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,22 (I)	46
LXXXI	H	CH_3	Cl	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,23 (I)	66
LXXXII	H	H	SCH_3	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,31 (I)	52
LXXXIII	H	Cl	H	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,24 (I)	58
LXXXIV	H	OCH_3	H	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0,18 (I)	68
LXXXV	H	H	Cl	$CO_2C_2H_5$		

Example LXXXVI

N-[2-(4-Chloro-benzoyl)-3-(2-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-benzofuran-6-yl]-malonamic acid methyl ester

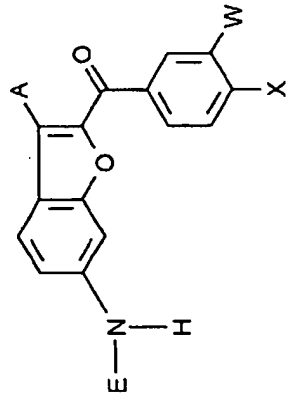


a)
3-[6-Amino-2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid, methylester
3.1 g (7.7 mmol) of 2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-6-acetamido-3-benzofuranylpropanoic acid methylester were suspended in 40 ml methanol. 20 ml 2.6 N HCl were added with stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux. After 1 hour a clear solution was obtained. After 3 hours reflux the solution was cooled to room temperature and ethylacetate was added. The organic layer was washed with NaOH-solution, two times with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation.
Yield: 2.26 g (82%)
R_f: 0.34 (III)

b)
0.5 g (1.4 mmol) of 3-[6-Amino-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid methylester were dissolved in 20 ml methylenechloride and 4 ml triethylamine(EtN_3). 0.6 g (4.5 mmol) (Cl-CO-CH_2-$COOCH_3$) methylmalonylchloride were added dropwise. The mixture was heated to reflux for 12 h. After removing the solvent, ethylacetate and water were added. The organic layer was washed twice with water and
NaCl-solution, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by recrystallisation (methanol).
Yield: 0.4 g (62.5%)
R_f: = 0.88 (V)

The compounds shown in table V were prepared in analogy to the procedure of example LXXVIII:

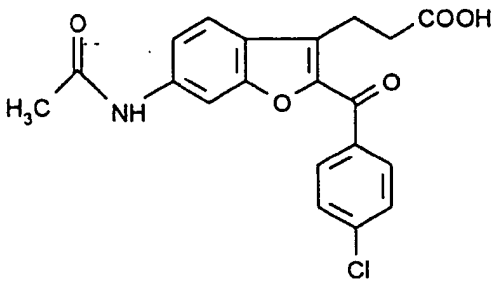
Table V:



Ex.-No.	W	X	A	E	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
LXXXVII	H	Cl	$CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	$COCH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	H	0.3 (III)	61

Example LXXXVIII

3-[6-Acetamido-2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid



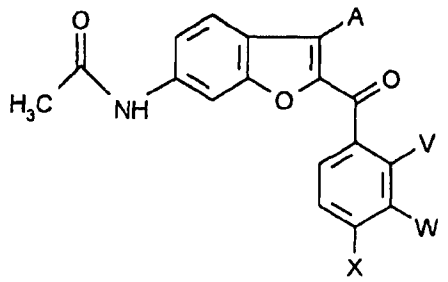
1.5 g (4.2 mmol) of the compound from starting compounds Example III were dissolved in 50 ml methanol/tetrahydrofuran (1:1) and 5.5 ml of a 2 N NaOH solution were added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 24 hours, dissolved in water and acidified with 1 N hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was filtered off, washed several times with water and dried in vacuo. The further reaction was carried out as described in Example 1.

Yield: 96%

R_f: 0,54 (V)

The compounds shown in Table VI were prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example LXXXVIII:

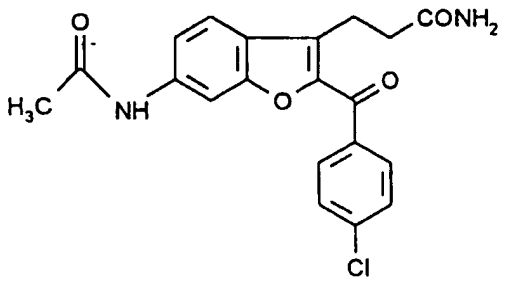
Table VI:



Ex.-No.	V	W	X	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
LXXXIX	H	H	Cl	$CH_2CH_2CO_2Na$	0,58 (IV)	98
XC	H	H	SCH_3	CH_2CH_2COOH	0,68 (V)	88
XCI	H	H	F	CH_2CH_2COOH	0,51 (V)	83
XCII	H	Cl	H	CH_2CH_2COOH	0,51 (V)	95
XCIII	H	OCH_3	H	CH_2CH_2COOH	0,54 (V)	87

Example XCIV

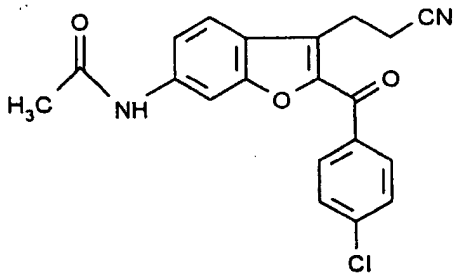
3-[6-Acetamido-3-(2-carbonamid-ethyl)-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-benzofuran



0.56 g (1.3 mmol) of the acid from example 1 were dissolved in 5 ml THF, 0.25 g (1.25 mmol) 1,1'-carbonyl-bis-1H-imidazole were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Subsequently NH_3-gas was added for 2 h using an inlet pipe. After one additional hour stirring at r.t. the solvent was distilled off in vacuo. The residue was taken up in ethylacetate and washed three times with water, one time with a $NaHCO_3$ solution and one time with a NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$ and the solvent was removed in vacuo.
Yield: 83%
R_f: 0,72 (V)

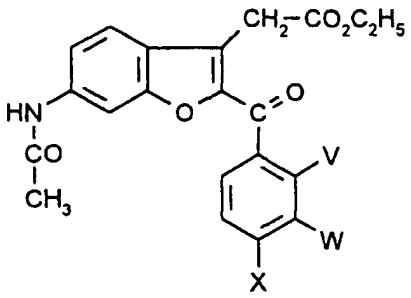
Example XCV

3-[6-Acetamido-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-3-(2-cyano-ethyl)-benzofuran



0.56 g (1.3 mmol) of example XCIV were dissolved in 15 ml dioxane. 0.2 ml (2.6 mmol) pyridine were added, cooled to 5-10°C and 0.22 ml (1.56 mmol) trifluoroacetic anhydride were added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The mixture was added to water, washed twice with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried and the solvent removed in vacuo.
Yield: 73%
R_f: 0,49 (IV)
The compounds shown in Table VII are prepared by Friedel-Crafts reaction of Example I with (carbethoxymethylene)-triphenylphosphorane in xylene.

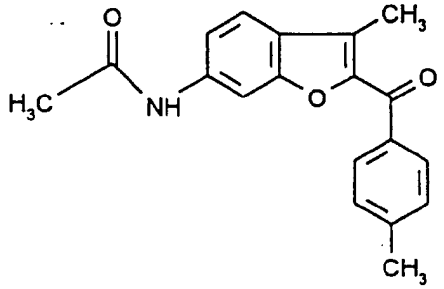
Table VII:



Example No.	V	W	X	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
XCVI	H	H	$-C_4H_9$	0.22 (I)	31
XCVII	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.21 (I)	86
XCVIII	H	H	$-C_6H_5$	0.5 (IV)	70
XCIX	Cl	H	-Cl	0.6 (IV)	97
C	H	H	-Br	0.25 (I)	76
CI	HBr		H	0.33 (II)	68
CII	H	CN	H	0.25 (I)	75

Example CIII

N-[3-Methyl-2-(4-methyl-benzoyl)-benzofuran-6-yl]acetamide



0.72 g (3.75 mmol) of N-(4-acetyl-3-hydroxy-phenyl)acetamide and 0.81 g (4.1 mmol) of 2-bromo-4-methylacetophe-

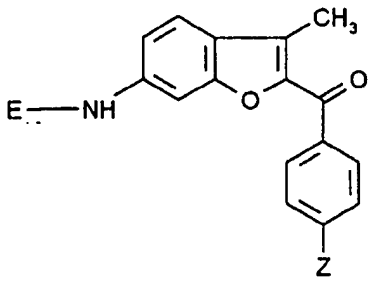
none were dissolved in 5 ml DMF and 1,55 g (11.25 mmol) of potassium carbonate were added. The suspension was heated to 60°C for 1 h and ethylacetate was added. The organic phase was washed three times with water, one time with a NaCl solution, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation (ethanol).

Yield: 0.58 g (50%)

R_f = 0,12 (III)

The compounds shown in Table VIII were prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example CIII:

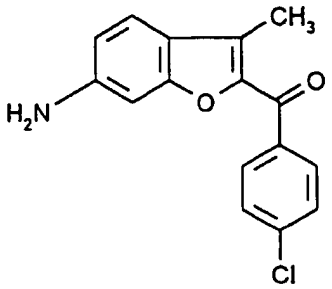
Table VIII:



Ex.-No.	Z	R^2	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
CIV	Cl	$COCH_3$	0.33 (IV)	38
CV	C_6H_5	$COCH_3$	0.35 (I)	53

Example CVI

(6-Amino-3-methyl-benzofuran-2-yl)-(4-chlorophenyl)-methanone



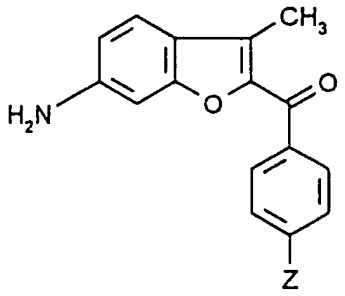
3.1 g (10 mmol) of N-[3-methyl-2-(4-methyl-benzoyl)benzofuran-6-yl]-acetamide were suspended in 40 ml methanol. 20 ml 2.6 N HCl were added with stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux. After 1 hour a clear solution was obtained. After 3 hours reflux the solution was cooled to room temperature and ethylacetate was added. The organic layer was washed once with NaOH-solution, two times with water, dried over Na_4SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was further purified by crystallisation.

Yield: 2,2 g (83%

R_f: 0.7 (IV)

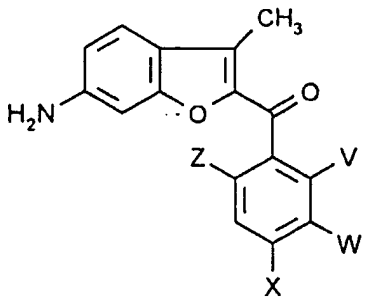
The compounds shown in table IX and X were prepared in analogy to the procedure of example CVI:

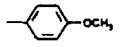
Table IX:



Ex.-No.	Z	R_f*	Yield (% of theroy)
CVII	CH_3	0.62 (IV)	87
CVIII	C_6H_5	0.38	71

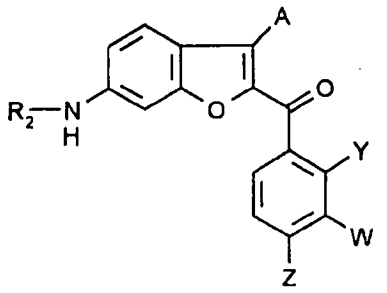
Table X:



Example No.	X	V	Z	W	R_f	yield
CIX	Cl	H	H	H	0.3 (I)	65
CX	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	H	0.98 (IV)	70
CXI	Br	H	H	H	0.45 (I)	55
CXII	NO_2	H	H	H	0.83 (I)	22
CXIII	H	H	H	CN	0.38 (IV)	92
CXIV	CN	H	H	H	0.77 (I)	70
CXV	Cl	Cl	H	H	0.26 (I)	65
CXVI	H	H	H	NO_2	0.79 (I)	88
CXVII	H	H	H	Br	0.27 (I)	65
CXVIII	H	H	H	OCH_3	0.21 (I)	71
CXIX	H	H	H	CH_3	0.25 (I)	73
CXX	H	H	H	CF_3	0.35 (I)	37
CXXI		H	H	NO_2	0.37 (II)	40

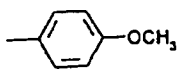
The compounds shown in Table XI were prepared in analogy to the procedure of example CIII.

Table XI:



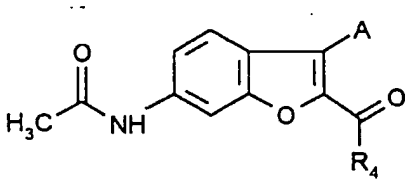
Example No.	Y	Z	W	E	A	R_f	yield
CXXII	H	C_6H_5	H	$CONH_2$	CH_3	0.18 (I)	76
CXXIII	H	NO_2	H	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.28 (I)	63
CXXIV	H	Br	H	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.32 (I)	73
CXXV	H	H	CN	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.47 (IV)	29
CXXVI	H	CN	H	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.27 (I)	13
CXXVII	Cl	Cl	H	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.4 (I)	46

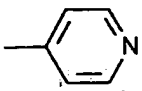
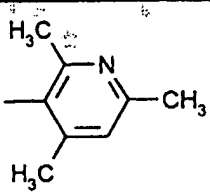
Table XI: (continuation)

Example No.	Y	Z	W	E	A	R_f	yield
CXXVIII	H	H	NO_2	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.29 (I)	16
CXXIX	H	H	Br	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.37 (I)	43
CXXX	H	H	OCH_3	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.29 (I)	76
CXXXI	H	H	CH_3	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.13 (III)	58
CXXXII	H	H	CF_3	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.13 (III)	35
CXXXIII	H		NO_2	$COCH_3$	CH_3	0.24 (I)	7

The compounds shown in Table XII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example LXXVI.

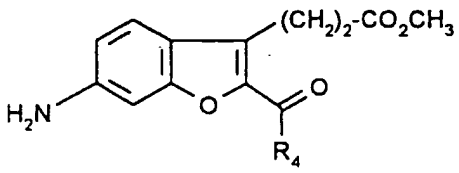
Table XII:

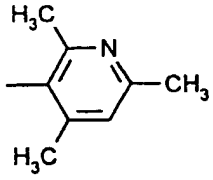
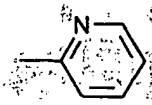
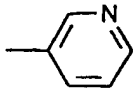
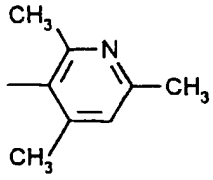


Ex.-No.	A	R^4	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
CXXXIV	$-COOC_2H_5$		0,1 (I)	30
CXXXV	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$		0,32 (IV)	72

The compounds shown in Table XIII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example LXXVII.

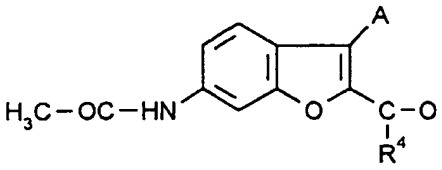
Table XIII:

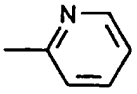
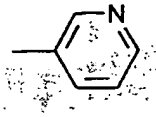
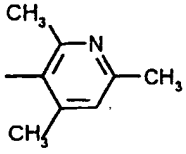


Ex.-No.	R^4	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
CXXXVI		0.6 (V)	90
CXXXVII		0.32 (IV)	50
CXXXVIII		0.4 (IV)	75
CXXXIX		0.3 (IV)	95

The compounds shown in Table XIV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example CXL.

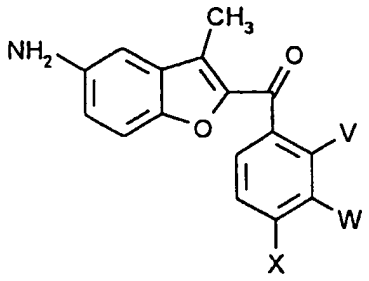
Table XIV::



Example No.	A	R^4	R_f*	yield
CXL	$C_2H_4COOCH_3$		0.25 (IV)	30
CXLI	$C_2H_4COOCH_3$		0.3 (IV)	20
CXLII	CH_3		0.34 (IV)	63

The compounds shown in the Tables XV and XVI are prepared in analogy to the procedure of CVI.

Table XV:



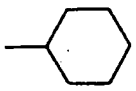
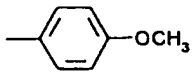
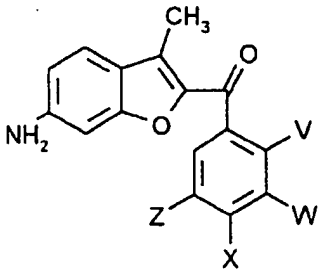
Example No.	V	W	X	R_f*	yield (% of theory
CXLIII	H	H	F	0.5 (I)	98
CXLIV	H	H	Br	0.5 (III)	97
CXLV	H	H	C_2H_5	0.44 (I)	82
CXLVI	H	H		0.5 (I)	82
CXLVII	Cl	H	Cl	0.63 (I)	80
CXLVIII	H	NO_2	H	0.5 (I)	70
CXLIX	H	CH_3	H	0.63 (I)	94
CL	CH_3	H	CH_3	0.91 (I)	81
CLI	H	H	NO_2	0.83 (I)	77
CLII	H	CF_3	H	0.69 (I)	91
CLIII	H	OCH_3	H	0.66 (I)	90
CLIV	H		H	0.42 (I)	94

Table XVI:



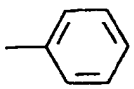
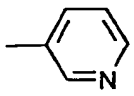
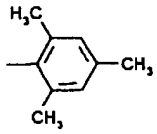
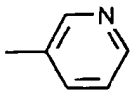
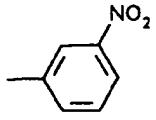
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CLV	H		H	H	0.63 (I)	100
CLVI	H	H	C_9H_{19}	H	0.84 (V)	78
CLVII	H	H	C_6H_{13}	H	0.80 (V)	76
CLVIII	H	H		H	0.7 (V)	97
CLIX	H		H	H	0.66 (III)	93
CLX	H		H	H	0.72 (III)	78
CLXI	H		H	H	0.85 (V)	95

Table XVI: (continuation)

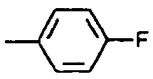
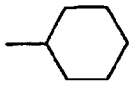
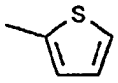
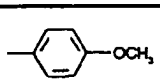
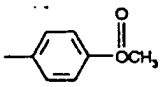
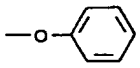
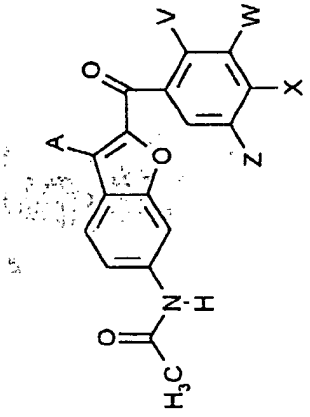
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CLXII	H		H	H	0.87 (V)	100
CLXIII	H	H	COOH	H		
CLXIV	H	H	F	H	0.77 (IV)	77
CLXV	H	H	C_2H_5	H	0.84 (IV)	78
CLXVI	H	H		H	0.9 (IV)	65
CLXVII	H	H	OCH_3	H	0.371 (I)	92
CLXVIII	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	0.257	88.3
CLXIX	H	H	OH	H	0.27 (IV)	43
CLXX	H	H		H	0.85 (IV)	80
CLXXI	H	H	NO_2	H	0.79 (I)	88
CLXXII	H	H	Br	H	0.78 (I)	58
CLXXIII	H	H	OCH_3	H	0.75 (I)	93
CLXXIV	Cl	Cl	H	H	0.79 (I)	40
CLXXV	H	H	CH_3	H	0.34 (I)	76
CLXXVI	H	H	CF_3	H	0.41 (I)	97
CLXXVII	H		NO_2	H	0.53 (I)	40
CLXXVIII	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	0.98 (I)	91

Table XVI: (continuation)

Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CLXXIX	H		H	H	0.53 (I)	19
CLXXX	H	H		H	0.72 (I)	78

The compounds shown in Tables XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI and XXII are prepared in analogy to the procedure described in Table VII.

Table XVII:



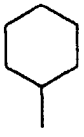
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CLXXXI	H	H	CH_3	H		0.59 (IV)	15
CLXXXII	H	CN	H	H		0.5 (IV)	76
CLXXXIII	H	H	F	H		0.46 (I)	70
CLXXXIV	H	H		H		0.52 (I)	87

Table XVII: (continuation)

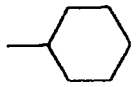
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CLXXXV	H	H		H		0.55 (I)	100
CLXXXVI	H	H	F	H		0.5 (I)	89
CLXXXVII	H	H	NO_2	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.5 (I)	30
CLXXXVIII	H	H	CH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.5 (I)	77
CLXXXIX	H	OCH_3	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.5 (I)	65
CIC	Cl	H	Cl	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.53 (I)	68
CICI	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.53 (I)	86
CICII	H	H	CF_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.53 (I)	63
CICIII	H	H	CH_3	H		0.41 (I)	61
CICIV	H	Br	H	H	OH	0.69 (IV)	25

Table XVII: (continuation)

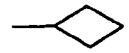
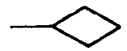
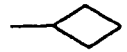
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CICV	H	$-OCH_3$	H	H		0.48 (I)	57
CICVI	H	H	CH_3	H	-OH	0.53 (V)	52
CICVII	H	H	CH_3	H	H	0.21 (I)	59
CICVIII	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.37 (III)	44
CICIX	H	OCH_3	H	H		0.42 (I)	51
CC	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$	0.43 (I)	^31
CCI	H	CF_3	H	H		0.55 (I)	68
CCII	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.54 (I)	57
CCIII	H	CF_3	H	H		0.41 (I)	65

Table XVII: (continuation)

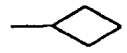
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCIV	H	Br	H	H		0.44 (I)	72
CCV	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.62 (I)	46
CCVI	H	CH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.51 (I)	54
CCVII	H	CH_3	H	H		0.53 (I)	77
CCVIII	H	H	Cl	H	CH_2CO_2Et	0.46 (V)	44
CCIX	$-OCH_3$	H	OCH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.08 (III)	83
CCX	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H		0.13 (I)	48.5
CCXI	H	H	OCH_3	H		0.26 (I)	49.1

Table XVII: (continuation)

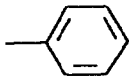
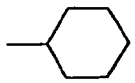
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXII	H	H	Br	H		0.28 (I)	13
CCXIII	H	H		H		0.44 (I)	31
CCXIV	H	Br	H	H	C_2H_5	0.3 (III)	27
CCXV	H	H	CN	H	C_2H_5	0.6 (IV)	45
CCXVI	H	CN	H	H	C_2H_5	0.6 (IV)	26
CCXVII	H	H	C_2H_5	H	C_2H_5	0.67 (IV)	58
CCXVIII	H	H		H	C_2H_5	0.44 (I)	74
CCXIX	H	H	F	H	C_2H_5	0.07 (III)	65
CCXX	H	H	Br	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.3 (I)	67
CCXXI	H	Br	H	H	$CH(CH_3)$	0.32 (I)	31

Table XVII: (continuation)

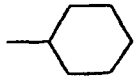
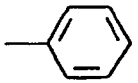
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXXII	H	H	CN	H	$CH(CH_3)$	0.65 (IV)	38
CCXXIII	H	CN	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.63 (IV)	59
CCXXIV	H	H	C_2H_5	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.2 (III)	88
CCXXV	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.2 (III)	75
CCXXVI	H	H	F	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.15 (III)	93
CCXXVII	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.4 (I)	86
CCXXVIII	H	H	$-(CH_2)_3CH_3$	H	$-CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$	0.55	68.6
CCXXIX	H	H	C_6H_5	H	$-CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$	0.358	70.6

Table XVII: (continuation)

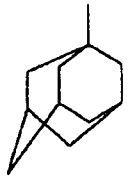
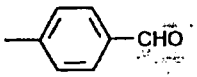
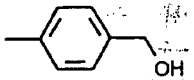
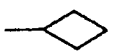
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXXX	H	H		H	-$CHCO_2C_2H_5$	0.45	80.8
CCXXXI	H	H	Br	H	CH_2CH_3	0.133	67
CCXXXII	H	H	Ph	H	CH_2CH_3	0.29	66
CCXXXIII	H	H	Ph	H		0.42	31
CCXXXIV	H	H		H		0.22	28.4
CCXXXV	H	H		H		0.15	89.2
CCXXXVI	H	H	C_6H_5	H		0.32	70.9

Table XVII: (continuation)

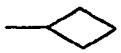
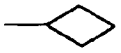
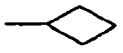
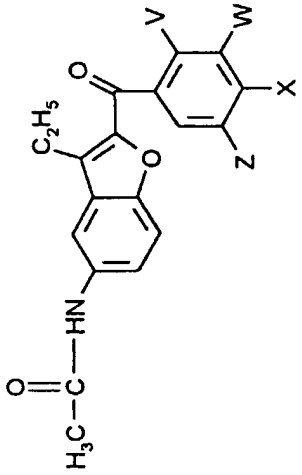
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXXXVII	H	H	CH_3	H		0.29	58.4
CCXXXVIII	OCH_3	H	CH_3	H		0.29	67.2
CCXXXIX	H	H	Br	H		0.38	77.6

Table XVIII:



Example No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXL	Cl	H	Cl	H	0.51 (I)	59
CCXLI	H	CH_3	H	H	0.60 (I)	53
CCXLII	H	OCH_3	H	H	0.43 (I)	47
CCXLIII	H	CF_3	H	H	0.53 (I)	42
CCXLIV	H	NO_2	H	H	0.42 (I)	12
CCXLV	H	H	OCH_3	H	0.58	97

Table XVIII: (continuation)

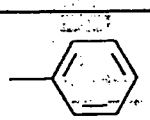
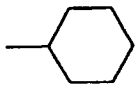
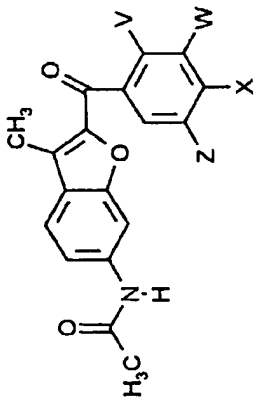
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCXLVI	H	H		H	0.45	68
CCXLVII	H	H	C_2H_5	H	0.56 (IV)	63
CCXLVIII	H	H	CH_3	H	0.27 (I)	86
CCXLIX	H	H		H	0.35 (I)	79

Table XIX:



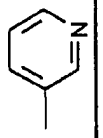
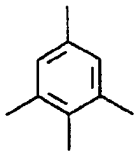
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCL	H		H	H	0.39 (I)	65
CCLI	H	H	C_9H_{19}	H	0.06 (III)	57
CCLII	H	H	C_6H_{13}	H	0.42 (V)	35
CCLIII	H	H		H	0.66 (V)	67
CCLIV	H	H		H	0.48 (V)	83

Table XIX: (continuation)

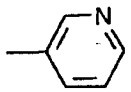
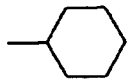
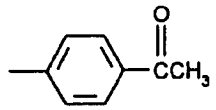
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCLV	H		H	H	0.68 (V)	97
CCLVI	H	H	F	H	0.8 (I)	98
CCLVII	H	H	C_2H_5	H	0.5 (IV)	50
CCLVIII	H	H		H	0.6 (IV)	71
CCLIX	H	H	OCH_3	H	0.2 (IV)	63
CCLX	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	0.2 (IV)	62
CCLXI	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	0.4 (I)	51
CCLXII	H	H		H	0.2 (I)	21

Table XIX: (continuation)

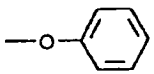
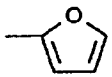
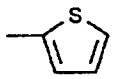
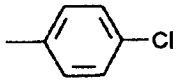
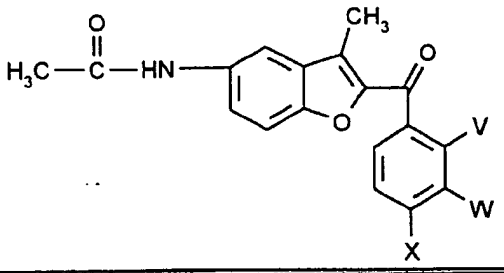
Example No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCLXIII	H		H	H	0.32 (I)	68
CCLXIV	H	H	OH	H	0.14 (I)	20
CCLXV	H	H		H	0.2 (IV)	61
CCLXVI	H	H		H	0.47 (IV)	30
CCLXVII	H	H	Br	H	0.65	60
CCLXVIII	H	H		H	0.1	76

Table XX:



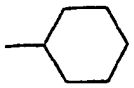
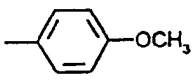
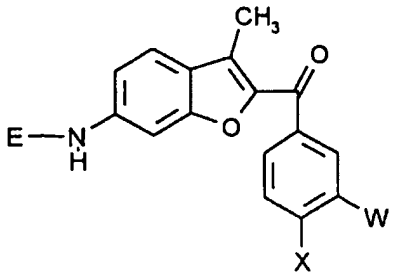
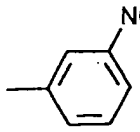
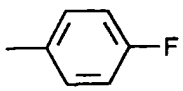
Example No.	V	W	X	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCLXIX	H	H	F	0.5 (IV)	83
CCLXX	H	H	Br	0.45 (III)	68
CCLXXI	H	H	C_2H_5	0.48 (IV)	60
CCLXXII	H	H		0.54 (IV)	78
CCLXXIII	H	Br	H	0.27 (I)	71
CCLXXIV	Cl	H	Cl	0.26 (I)	65
CCLXXV	H	NO_2	H	0.15 (I)	20
CCLXXVI	H	CH_3	H	0.25 (I)	73
CCLXXVII	CH_3	H	CH_3	0.36 (I)	57
CCLXXVIII	H	H	NO_2	0.19 (I)	16
CCLXXIX	H	CF_3	H	0.35 (I)	37
CCLXXX	H	OCH_3	H	0.21 (I)	96
CCLXXXI	H	H		0.26 (I)	81

Table XXI:

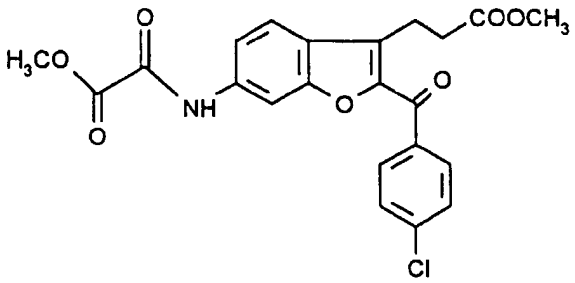


Example No.	E	X	W	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
CCLXXXII	$COCH_3$	H		0.64 (V)	55
CCLXXXIII	$COCH_3$	H		0.75 (V)	31

Preparation Example

Example 1

3-[2-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-6-(2-methoxy-2-oxo-acetamido)-3-benzofuranyl]propanoic acid, methylester



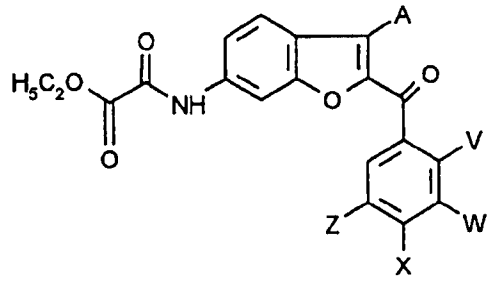
0.5 g (1,4 mmol) of example III were dissolved in 20 ml methylene chloride and 8 ml triethylamine. At 0°C 0.2 g (1.5 mmol) methyloxalyl-methylester chloride were added dropwise. After warming up to room temperature it was further stirred for 1 h. The solvent was distilled off, the residue solved in ethylacetate and washed three times with water. The organic layer was dried using Na_2SO_4 concentrated in vacuo and purified by crystallisation.

Yield: 0.4 g (65%)

R_f (III) = 0,22

The compounds shown in Tables XXII and XXIII were prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example 1:

Table XXII:

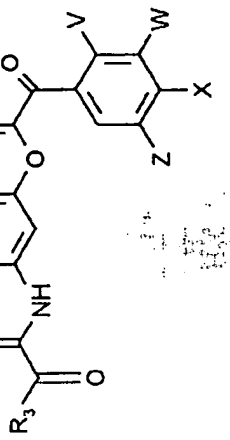


Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
2	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.69 (IV)	16
3	H	NO_2	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.70 (IV)	12
4	H	CH_3	Cl	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.73 (I)	74
5	H	H	Cl	H	$-COOC_2H_5$	0.8 (IV)	75.5
6	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.71 (IV)	76
7	H	H	Cl	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.69 (IV)	5
8	H	Cl	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.57 (I)	92

Table XXII: (Continuation)

Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
9	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.50 (I)	88
10	H	H	SCH_3	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.38 (I)	84
11	H	H	F	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.45 (I)	95
12	H	H	CN	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.35 (I)	88
13	Cl	H	Cl	H	$-CO_2C_2H_5$	0.37 (III)	76.4
14	H	H	Cl	H	-OH	0.63 (V)	35
15	H	CN	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	0.45 (I)	96
16	Cl	H	Cl	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	0.63 (I)	82
17	H	H	C_6H_5	H	$-CH_3$	0.45 (I)	89

Table XXIII:



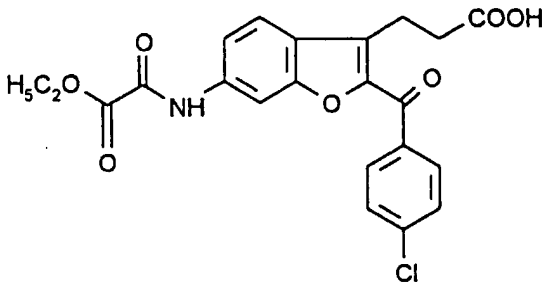
Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
18	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	-OH	0.14 (V)	60
19	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	$-NH_2$	0.41 (IV)	74
20	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	$-NHC_2H_5$	0.67 (IV)	88
21	H	H	Cl	H	CH_3	$-OCH_3$	0.14 (III)	72
22	H	H	Cl	H	OH	$-OCH_3$	0.34 (V)	100
23	H	H	Cl	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	$-OCH(CH_3)_2$	0.4 (III)	37
24	H	H	Cl	H	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	$-OC(CH_3)_3$	0.3 (III)	20

Table XXIII: (Continuation)

Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
25	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	$-OCH_3$	0.38 (I)	77
26	H	Cl	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	$-OCH_3$	0.43 (I)	67
27	H	CN	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$	$-OCH_3$	0.14 (I)	67

Example 28

3-[2-(4-Chloro-benzoyl)-6-(ethoxycarbonecarbonylamino)-benzofuran-3-yl]propionic acid



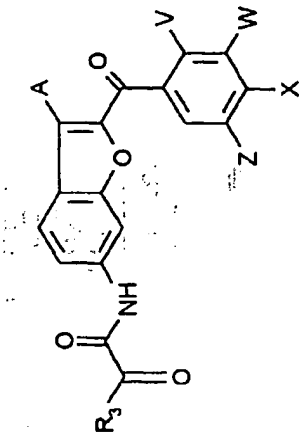
1.5 g (4.2 mmol) of the compound from starting compounds Example III were dissolved in 50 ml methanol/tetrahydrofuran (1:1) and 5.5 ml of a 2 N NaOH solution were added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 24 hours, disssolved in water and acidified with 1 N hydorchloric acid. The precipitate was filtered off, washed several times with water and dried in vacuo. The further reaction was carried out as described in Example 1.

Yield: 0.85 g (46%)

R_f: 0.28 (IV)

The compounds shown in table XXIV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 28:

Table XXIV:



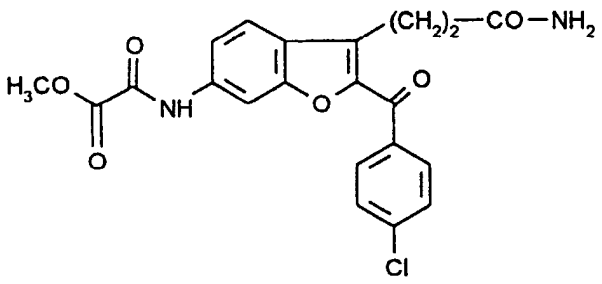
Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
29	H	H	C_6H_5	H	$-CH_3$	-OH	0.5 (V)	78
30	H	H	Cl	H	CH_2CH_2COOH	-OH	0.1 (V)	48
31	H	H	Cl	H	CH_2CH_2COONa	-ONa	0.1 (V)	quant.
32	H	OCH_3	H	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.05 (V)	46
33	H	H	SCH_3	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.5 (V)	48
34	H	H	F	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.1 (V)	68
35	H	H	CN	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.1 (V)	82

Table XXIV: (Continuation)

Ex.-No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
36	H	CN	H	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.26 (IV)	40
37	H	Cl	H	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH		
38	Cl	H	Cl	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH		
39	H	Br	H	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.27 (IV)	
40	H	H	Br	H	$CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	-OH	0.31 (IV)	

Example 41

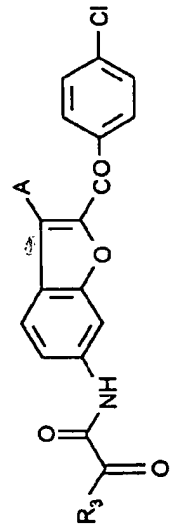
N-[3-(2-Carbamoyl-ethyl)-2-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-benzofuran-6-yl]-oxalamic acid methyl ester

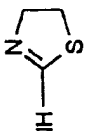
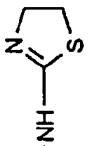
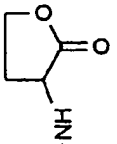


0.56 g (1.3 mmol) of the acid from example 1 were dissolved in 5 ml THF, 0.25 g (1.5 mmol) 1,1'-carbonyl-bis-1H-imidazole were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Subsequently NH_3-gas was added for 2 hours using an inlet pipe. After one additional hour stirring at r.t. the solvent was distilled off in vacuo. The residue was taken up in ethylacetate and washed three times with water, one time with a $NaHCO_3$ solution and one time with a NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried using $MgSO_4$ and the solvent was removed in vacuo.
Yield: 83%
R_f: 0.62 (V)

The compounds shown in table XXV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 41:

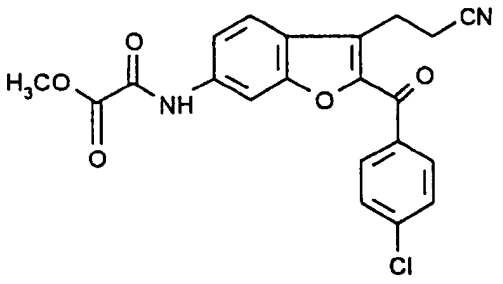
Table XXV:



Ex.-No.	R^3	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
42	$-OC_2H_5$		0.36 (I)	12
43	$-OC_2H_5$		0.39 (I)	65
44	$-OC_2H_5$		0.46 (I)	7
45	$-OC_2H_5$		0.44 (I)	11

Example 46

N-[2-(4-Chloro-benzoyl)-3-(2-cyanoethyl)-benzofuran-6-yl]-oxalamic acid methyl ester



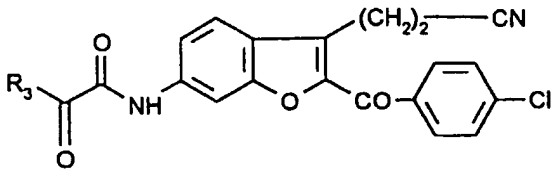
0.56 g (1.3 mmol) of example 41 were dissolved in 15 ml dioxane. 0.2 ml (2.6 mmol) pyridine was added, cooled to 5-10°C and 0.22 ml (1.56 mmol) trifluoroacetic anhydride was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was added to water, washed twice with acethylene chloride. The organic layer was dried and the solvent removed in vacuo.

Yield: 74%

R_f: 0.83 (V)

The compounds shown in table XXVI are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 46:

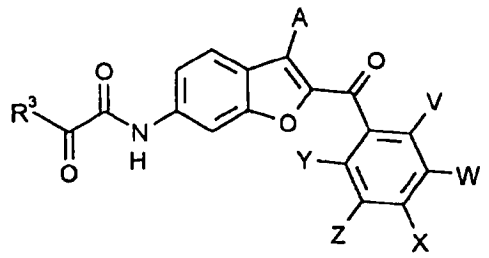
Table XXVI:



Ex.-No.	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theroy)
47	$-OC_2H_5$	0.5 (IV)	77
48	-OH	0.07 (IV)	80

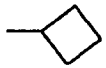
The compounds shown in Table XXVII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

Table XXVII:



Example No.	Y	V	W	X	Z	R^3	A	R_f*	yield %
49	H	H	H	Br	H	$-OC_2H_5$	CH_3	0.45 (I)	89
50	H	H	Br	H	H	$-OC_2H_5$	$-CH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	0.42 (I)	93
51	H	H	H	Br	H	$-OC_2H_5$	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2CH_3$		
52	H	H	H	NO_2	H	$-O-C_2H_5$	$-CH_2CH_2-CO_2CH_3$		
53	CH_3	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	$-O-C_2H_5$	CH_3	0.82 (IV)	90
54	H	H	H	NO_2	H	$-OC_2H_5$	CH_3	0.48 (III)	51

Table XXVII: (Continuation)

Example No.	Y	V	W	X	Z	R^3	A	R_f*	yield %
55	H	H	CN	H	H	$-OC_2H_5$	CH_3	0.58 (I)	37
56	H	H	H	CN	H	$-OC_2H_5$	CH_3	0.8 (IV)	93
57	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$		0.7 (IV)	70
58	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.83 (V)	92
59	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$	$-CH_2CH_3$	0.68 (IV)	93
60	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OCH_2CF_3$	$-CH_3$	0.5 (VI)	3
61	H	H	H	C_4H_9	H	$-OC_2H_5$	$-CH_2COOC_2H_5$	0.52 (I)	99
62	H	H	H	C_4H_9	H	$-OCH_3$	$-CH_2COOC_2H_5$	0.37 (I)	69

The compounds shown in Table XXVIII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 28

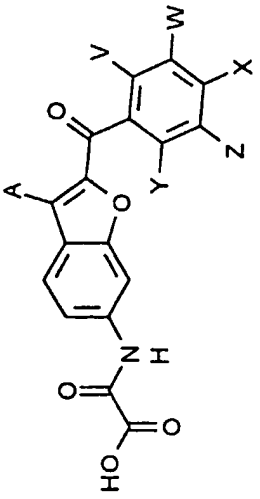


Table XXVIII:

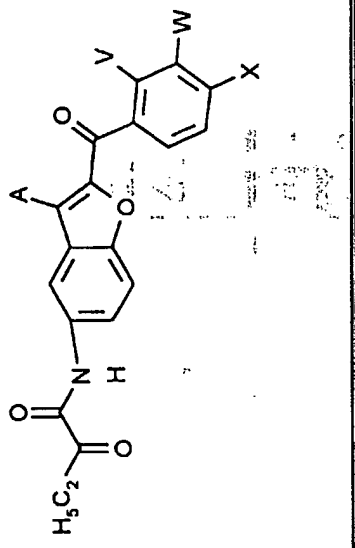
Example No.	Y	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield %
63	H	H	H	Br	H	$-CH_3$	0.1 (V)	89
64	CH_3	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.02 (V)	59
65	H	H	CN	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.01 (V)	65
66	H	H	H	NO_2	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2H$	0.05 (V)	40
67	H	H	NO_2	H	H	$-CH_2CH_2CO_2$	0.02 (V)	40
68	H	H	H	NO_2	H	CH_3	0.02 (V)	80

Table XXVIII: Continuation

Example No.	Y	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	yield %
69	H	H	H	CN	H	CH_3	0.01 (V)	80
70	H	H	H	CH_3	H		0.1 (V)	70
71	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.04 (V)	100
72	H	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_2CH_3$	0.05 (V)	90

The compounds shown in Table XXIX are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

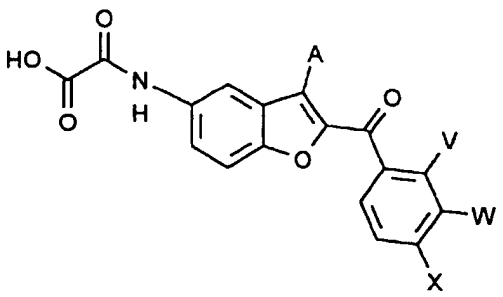
Table XXIX:



Example No.	V	W	X	A	R_f*	yield %
75	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	0.8 ((IV)	83
74	H	H	H	CH_3	0.3 (IV)	100
75	H	H	CN	CH_3	0.85	89

The compounds shown in Table XXX are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 28

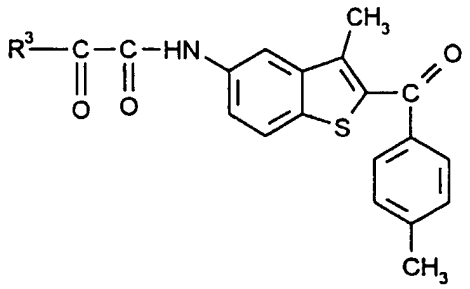
Table XXX:



Example No.	V	W	X	A	R_f	Yield
76	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	0.01 (V)	100
77	H	H	H	CH_3	0.02 (V)	89
78	H	H	CN	CH_3	0.01 (V)	93

The compounds shown in Table XXXI are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1

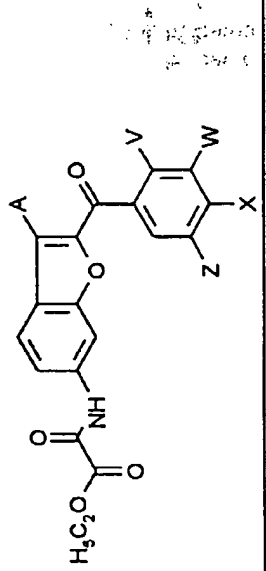
Table XXXI:



Example No.	R^3	R_f	Yield (% of theory)
79	$-OC_2H_5$	0.35 (IV)	58
80	-OH	0.01 (V)	95

The compounds shown in Table XXXII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1:
The compounds shown in Table XXXII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1.

Table XXXII:



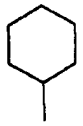
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
81	H	H	F	H	CH_3	0.75 (IV)	100
82	H	H	C_2H_5	H	CH_3	0.45 (III)	97
83	H	H		H	CH_3	0.9 (IV)	80
84	H	Br	H	H	C_2H_5	0.5 (III	76

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

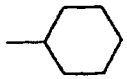
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
85	H	H	CN	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.65 (I)	55
86	H	CN	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.7 (I)	98
87	H	H	C_2H_5	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.7 (III)	78
88	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.7 (I)	96
89	H	H	F	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.4 (III)	48
90	H	H	Br	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.55 (IV)	89
91	H	Br	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.58 (III)	89
92	H	H	CN	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.72 (I)	55
93	H	CN	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.7 (I)	36
94	H	H	C_2H_5	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.6 (III)	74

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

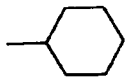
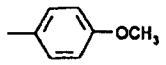
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
95	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.62 (III)	85
96	H	H	F	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.4 (I)	72
97	H	H	NO_2	H	$-CH_3$	0.79 (I)	83
98	H	H	Br	H	$-CH_3$	0.83 (I)	98
99	H	H	OCH_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.78 (I)	63
100	Cl	Cl	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.79 (I)	82
101	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.54 (I)	89
102	H	H	CF_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.53 (I)	51
103	H		NO_2	H	$-CH_3$	0.76 (I)	35
104	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.73 (I)	84

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

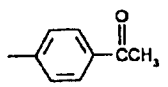
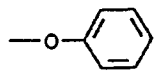
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
105	H		H	H	$-CH_3$	0.6 (I)	83
106	H		H	H	$-CH_3$	0.68 (I)	42
107	H	H	NO_2	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.88 (I)	34
108	H	H	CH_3	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.89 (I)	100
109	H	H	OCH_3	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.87 (I)	41
110	Cl	Cl	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.37 (I)	80
111	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.34 (I)	67
112	H	H	CF_3	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.81 (I)	91
113	H	NO_2	H	H	CH_3	0.51 (II)	51
114	H	H	NO_2	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.74 (I)	34

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

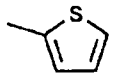
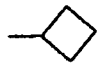
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
115	H	H	OH	H	CH_3	0.54 (I)	36
116	H	H	$OCOCO_2Et$	H	CH_3	0.52 (IV)	85
117	H	H		H	CH_3	0.4 (IV)	68
118	H	H	CH_3	H		0.76 (IV)	92
119	H	H		H	CH_3	0.53 (III)	5
120	H	CN	H	H		0.35 (I)	37
121	H	H	F	H		0.68 (III)	92

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

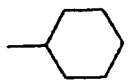
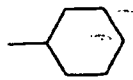
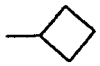
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
122	H	H		H		0.46 (III)	88
123	H	H		H		0.6 (III)	67
124	H	H	F	H		0.45 (I)	84
125	H	CH_3	H	H		0.7 (I)	79
126	H	$-OCH_3$	H	H		0.82 (I)	88
127	H	H	CH_3	H	-H	0.82 (I)	89
128	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.71 (I)	33

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

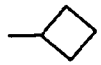
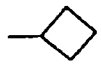
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
129	H	OCH_3	H	H		0.79 (I)	82
130	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$	0.71 (I)	79
131	H	CF_3	H	H		0.82 (I)	64
132	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.75 (I)	10
133	H	CF_3	H	H		0.82 (I)	89
134	H	Br	H	H		0.81 (I)	85
135	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.34 (I)	86

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

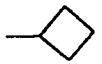
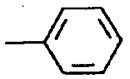
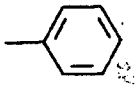
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
136	H	CH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.63 (I)	45
137	H	CH_3	H	H		0.63 (I)	60
138	H	CF_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.58 (I)	20
139	Cl	H	Cl	H	C_2H_5	0.65 (I)	21
140	H	H	CH_3	H	OCH_3		
141	H	H	C_4H_9	H	CH_2COOEt	0.5 (I)	77
142	H	H	naphtyl	H	CH_2COOEt	0.55 (I)	26
143	H	H		H	CH_2COOEt	0.5 (I)	47
144	H	H		H	C_2H_5	0.4 (I)	43

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

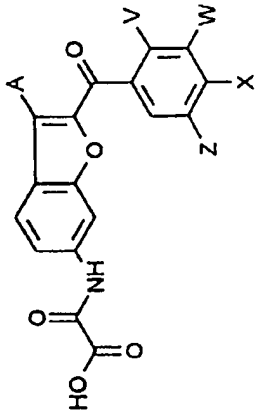
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
145	Cl	H	Cl	H	CH_2CO_2Et	0.4 (I)	64
146	H	H	Cl	H	CH_2CO_2Et	0.44 (I)	57
147	H	H	OCH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.57 (I)	85
148	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.57 (I)	59
149	H	H	OCH_3	H	C_2H_5	0.5 (I)	72
150	H	H	OCH_3	H	CH_3	0.47 (I)	57
151	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_2COOEt	0.4 (I)	70
152	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	CH_3	0.3 (I)	75
153	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H		0.6 (IV)	37
154	H	H	OCH_3	H		0.7 (IV)	62

Table XXXII: (Continuation)

Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield
155	H	H	Br	H		0.5 (IV)	32
156	H	H		H		0.56 (IV)	81
157	H	H	CF_3	H	CH_3		
158	H	H	COOH	H	CH_3		
159	H	-OH	H	H	CH_3		

The compounds shown in Table XXXIII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 28.

Table XXXIII:



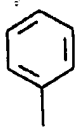
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
160	H	H	F	H	CH_3	0.01 (IV)	92
161	H	H	C_2H_5	H	CH_3	0.05 (V)	89
162	H	H		H	CH_3	0.07 (III)	70

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

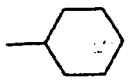
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
163	H	Br	H	H	C_2H_5	0.05 (V)	100
164	H	H	CN	H	C_2H_5	0.02 (V)	96
165	H	CN	H	H	C_2H_5	0.02 (V)	96
166	H	H	C_2H_5	H	C_2H_5	0.08 (III)	96
167	H	H		H	C_2H_5	0.1 (III)	88
168	H	H	F	H	C_2H_5	0	87
169	H	H	Br	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.06 (V)	92
170	H	Br	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.05 (V)	100
171	H	H	CN	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.04 (V)	62
172	H	CN	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.04 (V)	71
173	H	H	C_2H_5	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.08 (III)	64

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

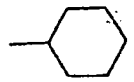
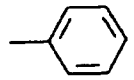
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
174	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.1 (III)	87
175	H	H	F	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0	91
176	H	H		H	C_2H_5	0.2 (V)	96
177	Cl	H	Cl	H	CH_2CO_2H	0 (V)	71
178	H	H	Cl	H	CH_2CO_2H	0 (V)	66
179	H	H	OCH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.35 (V)	80
180	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.35 (V)	73
181	H	H	OCH_3	H	C_2H_5		
182	H	H	OCH_3	H	CH_3	0.13 (V)	92

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

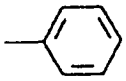
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
183	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_2COOH		
184	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	CH_3	0.2 (I)	93
185	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H		0.25 (V)	83
186	H	H	OCH_3	H		0.22 (V)	82
187	H	H	Br	H		0.2 (V)	83
188	H	H		H		0.28 (V)	quant
189	H	H	Br	H	$-CH_3$	0.07 (V)	86
190	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.07 (V)	78

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

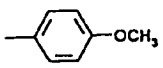
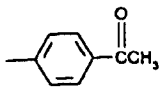
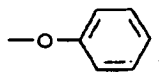
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
191	Cl	H	Cl	H	$-CH_3$	0.07 (V)	79
192	H	CH_3	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.01 (V)	100
193	H	CF_3	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.01 (V)	75
194	H	NO_2		H	$-CH_3$	0.05 (V)	100
195	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	$-CH_3$	0.41 (V)	75
196	H	H		H	$-CH_3$	0.21 (I)	91
197	H	H		H	$-CH_3$	0.07	52
198	H	NO_2	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.01 (V)	100
199	H	CH_3	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.15 (V)	100

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

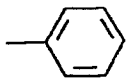
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
200	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.01 (V)	53
201	Cl	H	Cl	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.1 (V)	68
202	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.14 (V)	100
203	H	CF_3	H	H	$-CH(CH_3)_2$	0.06 (V)	64
204	H	NO_2	H	H	CH_3	0.01 (I)	83
205	H	H	NO_2	H	CH_3	0.33 (V)	72
206	H	NO_2	H	H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.41 (V)	quant.
207	H	H	H	H	CH_3	0.07 (V)	78
208	H	H		H	CH_3	0.06 (IV)	100

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

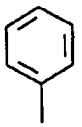
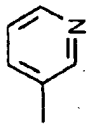
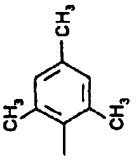
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
209	H	H		H	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.04 (IV)	33
210	H	H	C_9H_{19}	H	CH_3	0.05 (V)	100
211	H	H	C_6H_{13}	H	CH_3	0.04 (V)	73
212	H	H		H	CH_3	0.07 (V)	43
213	H		H	H	CH_3	0.54 (V)	75

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

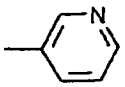
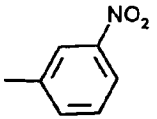
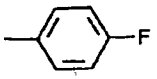
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
214	H		H	H	CH_3	0.08 (V)	68
215	H	-OH	H	H	CH_3		
216	H	H	COOH	H	CH_3		
217	H		H	H	CH_3	0.1 (V)	49
218	H		H	H	CH_3	0.07 (V)	73
219	H	H	OH	H	CH_3	0.01 (IV)	57

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

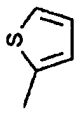
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
220	H	H		H	CH_3	0.01 (III)	95
221	H	H	CH_3	H		0.01 (V)	99
222	H	H		H	CH_3	0.01 (V)	10
223	H	CN	H	H		0.01 (IV)	5
224	H	H	F	H		0.02 (V)	98

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

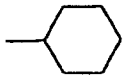
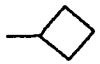
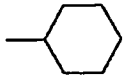
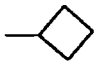
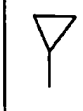
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
225	H	H		H		0.03 (V)	88
226	H	H		H		0.01 (IV)	98
227	H	H	F	H		0.01 (V)	96
228	H	CH_3	H	H		0.22 (V)	100
229	H	-OCH_3	H	H		0.44 (V)	34
230	H	H	CH_3	H	-H	0.11 (V)	93

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

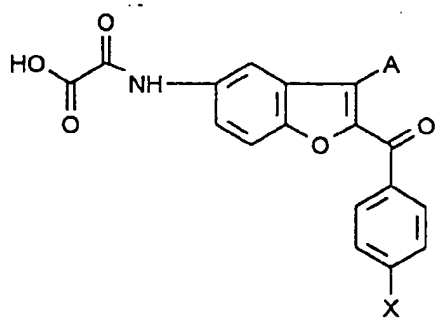
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
231	H	OCH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.25 (V)	100
232	H	OCH_3	H	H		0.34 (V)	96
233	H	H	CH_3	H	$-OC_2H_5$	0.05 (V)	92
234	H	CF_3	H	H		0.24 (V)	75
235	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.12 (V)	89
236	H	CF_3	H	H		0.12 (V)	93
237	H	Br	H	H		0.22 (V)	100

Table XXXIII: (Continuation)

Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
238	Cl	H	Cl	H		0.20 (V)	23
239	H	CH_3	H	H	$-C_2H_5$	0.23 (V)	100
240	H	CH_3	H	H		0.21 (V)	100
241	Cl	H	Cl	H	C_2H_5	0.28 (V)	100
242	H	CF_3	H	H	C_2H_5	0.21 (V)	100
243	H	H	CH_3	H	OCH_3		

The compounds shown in Tables XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1:

Table XXXIV:



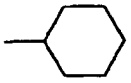
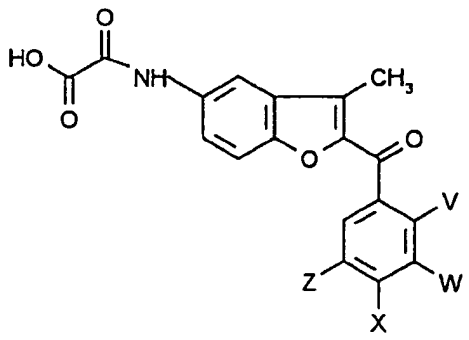
Ex. No.	X	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
244	F	CH_3	0.01 (V)	93
245	Br	CH_3	0.05	95
246	C_2H_5	CH_3	0.03 (V)	100
247		CH_3	0.06 (V)	84

Table XXXV:



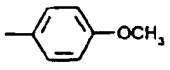
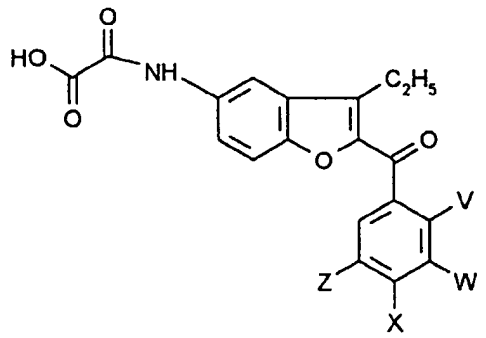
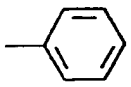
Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
248	Cl	H	Cl	H	0.21 (V)	79
249	H	NO_2	H	H	0.20 (V)	90
250	H	CH_3	H	H	0.30 (V)	75
251	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	0.41 (V)	96
252	H	H	NO_2	H	0.21 (V)	76
253	H	CF_3	H	H	0.6 (V)	100
254	H	OCH_3	H	H	0.43 (V)	72
255	H		H	H	0.11 (V)	95

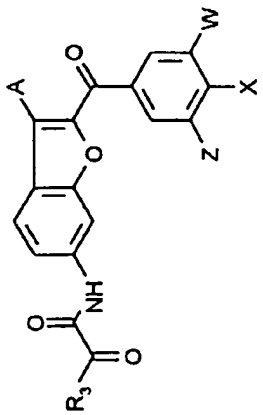
Table XXXVI:



Ex. No.	V	W	X	Z	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
256	Cl	H	Cl	H	0.15 (IV)	quant
257	H	CH_3	H	H	0.10 (IV)	quant
258	H	OCH_3	H	H	0.10 (IV)	
259	H	CF_3	H	H	0.15 (IV)	
260	H	H	OCH_3	H	0.10 (V)	50.6
261	H	H		H	0.31 (V)	89.3

The compounds shown in Table XXXVII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1.

Table XXXVII:



Ex. No.	W	X	Z	R_3	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
262	H	H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.17 (III)	71
263	H	CH_3	H	OCH_2OCOCH_3	CH_3	0.05 (III)	41
264	H	CH_3	H	$OCH(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	0.33 (III)	80
265	H	CH_3	H	OCH_3	CH_3	0.12 (III)	66

Table XXXVII: (Continuation)

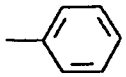
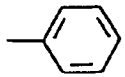
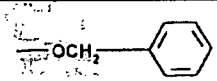
Ex. No.	W	X	Z	R_3	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
266	H	CH_3	H	$OC_2H_4OCH_3$	CH_3	0.06 (III)	63
267	H	CH_3	H	OC_6H_{13}	CH_3	0.48 (III)	82
268		H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.65 (I)	84
269	H		H	OC_2H_5	$CH(CH_3)_2$	0.9 (IV)	100
270	H	CH_3	H	$OCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	0.4 (III)	68
271	H	CH_3	H		CH_3	0.26 (III)	63
272	H	C_9H_{19}	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.22 (III)	65
273	H	C_6H_{13}	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.06 (II)	59

Table XXXVII: (Continuation)

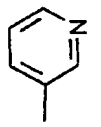
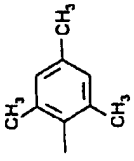
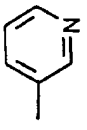
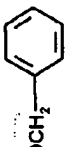
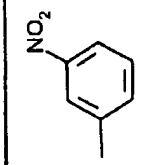
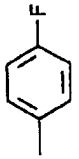
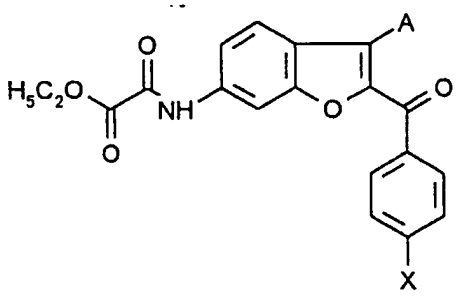
Ex. No.	W	X	Z	R_3	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
274	H		H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.72 (V)	97
275		H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.7 (III)	90
276		H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.77 (V)	83
277	H	CH_3	H		CH_2CO_2Et	0.56 (I)	20

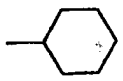
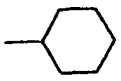
Table XXXVII: (Continuation)

Ex. No.	W	X	Z	R_3	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
278		H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.93 (V)	86
279		H	H	OC_2H_5	CH_3	0.9 (V)	65

The compounds shown in Table XXXVIII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

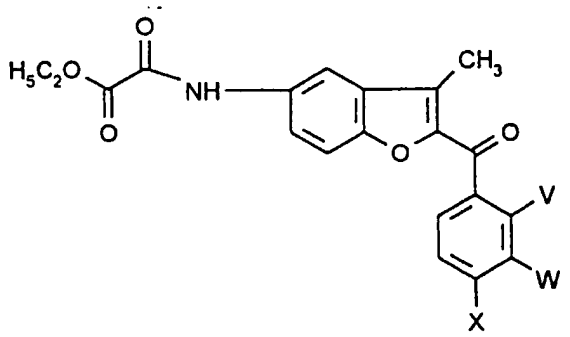
Table XXXVIII:

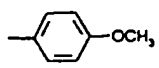


Ex. No.	X	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
280	F	CH_3	0.3 (III)	75
281	Br	CH_3	0.38 (III)	78
282	C_2H_5	CH_3	0.7 (I)	95
283		CH_3	0.8 (I)	98
284	C_2H_5	C_2H_5	0.65 (I)	85
285	CH_3	C_2H_5	0.63 (III)	89
286		C_2H_5	0.57 (III)	89

The compounds shown in Table XXXIX are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

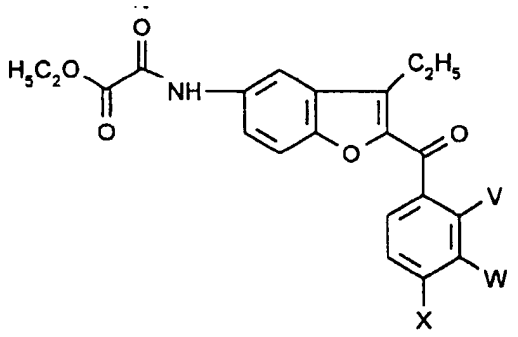
Table XXXIX:

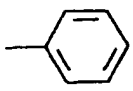


Ex. No.	V	W	X	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
287	Cl	H	Cl	0.71 (I)	87
288	H	NO_2	H	0.75 (I)	90
289	H	CH_3	H	0.72 (I)	83
290	CH_3	H	CH_3	0.73 (I)	78
291	H	H	NO_2	0.72 (I)	68
292	H	CF_3	H	0.71 (I)	79
293	H	OCH_3	H	0.79 (I)	82
294	H		H	0.61 (I)	95

The compounds shown in Table XL are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

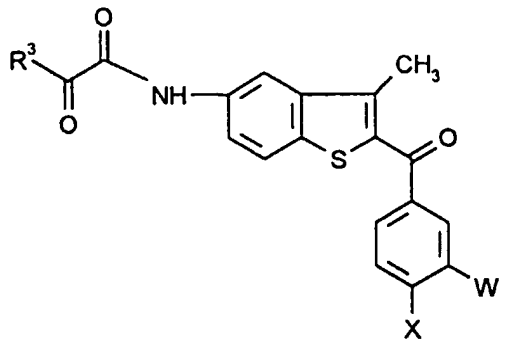
Table XL:



Ex. No.	V	W	X	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
295	Cl	H	Cl	0.91 (V)	21
296	H	CH_3	H	0.62 (I)	76
297	H	OCH_3	H	0.68 (I)	19
298	H	CF_3	H	0.79 (I)	78
299	H	NO_2	H	0.81 (I)	73
300	H	H		0.6 (I)	56

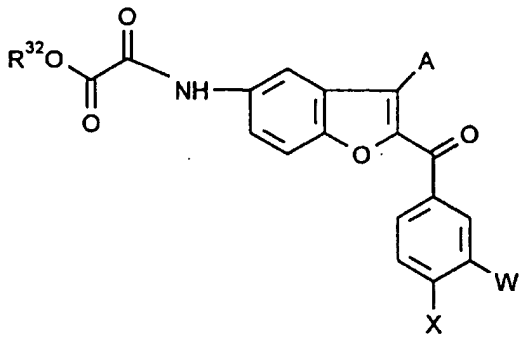
The compounds shown in Tables XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV and XLV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

Table XLI:



Ex. No.	W	X	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
301	H	H	OEt	0.82 (I)	22
302	CN	H	OH	0.01 (I)	48
303	H	H	OCH_3	0.6 (V)	17
304	H	CN	OH	0.02 (I)	33
305	H	F	OEt	0.8 (I)	39
306	F	H	OEt	0.77 (I)	42
307	F	H	OH	0.01 (I)	96
308	CN	H	OEt	0.78 (I)	17
309	H	F	OH	0.01 (I)	97
310	H	H	OH	0.01 (I)	77
311	H	CN	OEt	0.6 (I)	3

Table XLII:



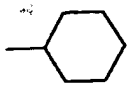
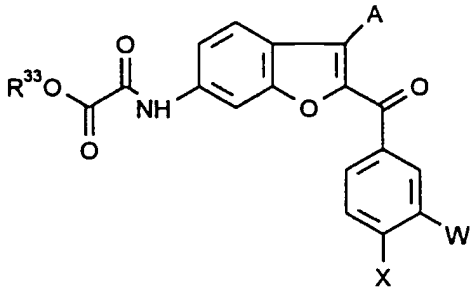
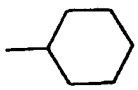
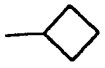
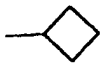
Ex. No.	A	X	W	R^{32}	Yield (% of theory)
312	CH_3	CH_3	H	Na^+	92
313	CH_3	F	H	Na^+	97
314	CH_3		H	Na^+	90
315	CH_3	CH_3	H	NH_4^+	91
316	CH_3	CH_3	H	$^{\oplus}NH_3$-C-$(CH_2OH)_3$	99
317	$-CH_2CH_3$	F	H	H	100

Table XLIII:



Ex. No.	R^{33}	A	X	W	Yield (% of theory)	R_f*
318	Na^+	CH_3	C_2H_5	H	83	
319	Na^+	CH_3		H	89	
320	$^{\oplus}NH_3$-C-$(CH_2OH)_3$	CH_3	C_2H_5	H	100	
321	H		H	H	83	0.01 (III)
322	H		Cl	H	93	(0.005) (III)
323	H		C_2H_5	H	95	0.01 (III)

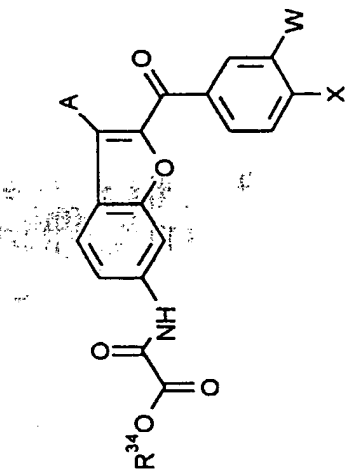


Table XLIV:

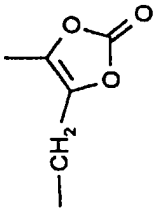
Ex. No.	R^{34}	A	X	W	Yield (% of theory)	R_f*
324	Et		H	H	83	0.4 (III)
325		CH_3	C_2H_5	H	78	0.4 (III)

Table XLIV: (Continuation)

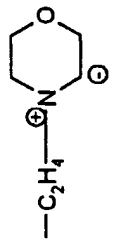
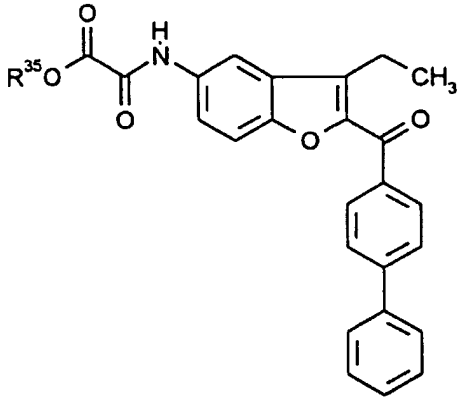
Ex. No.	R^{34}	A	X	W	Yield (% of theory)	R_f*
326	Et		Cl	H	75	0.7 (IV)
327	$-C_2H_4OC_2H_5$	CH_3	CH_3	H	68	0.1 (III)
328	$-CH(CH_3)CH_2OCH_3$	CH_3	CH_3	H	33	0.06 (III)
329		CH_3	CH_3	H	60	0.82 (II)

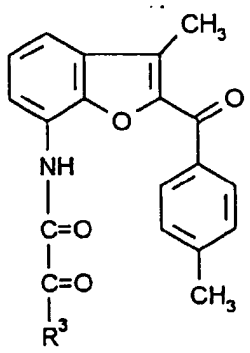
Table XLV:



Ex. No.	R^{35}	Yield (% of theory)	R_f*
330	$Na^{(+)}$	96.7	0.01 (IV)
331	$K^{(+)}$	97.2	0.05 (IV)
332	$^{\oplus}NH_3$-C-$(CH_2OH)_3$	80	0.01 (IV)
333	-CH_2-O-CO-C$(CH_3)_3$	65.4	0.73 (III)

The compounds shown in Table XLVI are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

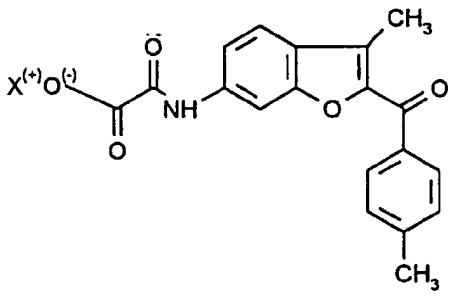
Table XLVI:



Ex. No.	R^3	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
334	OC_2H_5	0.34 (III)	34
335	OH	0.02 (V)	100

The compounds shown in Table XLVII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 1

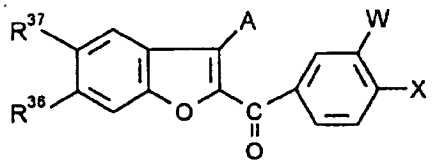
Table XLVII:



Ex. No.	$X^{(+)}$	Yield (% of theory)
336	$Na^{(+)}$	90
337	$NH_4^{(+)}$	95

The compounds shown in Table XLVIII are prepared in analogy to the procedure of the example 1

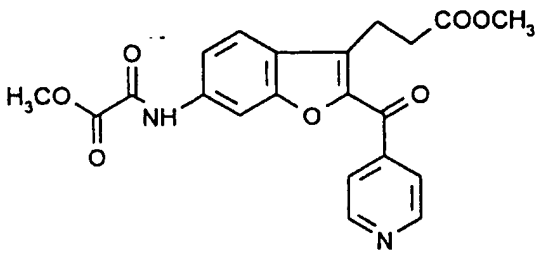
Table XLVIII:



Ex. No.	A	W	X	R^{36}	R^{37}	Yield (% of theory)	R_f*
338	$-CH_2-CO_2H$	H	CH_3	$-NHCO-CO_2H$	H	14.6	0.44 (V)
339	$-CH_2-CO_2C_2H_5$	H	$(CH_2)_3CH_3$	$-NH-CO-CO_2CH_3$	H	68	0.366 (I)
340	$-CH_2-CO_2C_2H_5$		$(CH_2)_3CH_3$	$-NH-CO-CO_2C_2H_5$	H	33	0.583 (I)
341	$-CH_3$	H	CH_3	$-NH-CO-CO_2H$	$-CH_3$		
342	$-CH_3$	H	CH_3	$-NH-CO-CO_2C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$		

Example 343

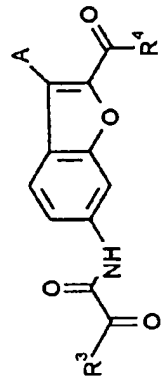
3-[6-(Methoxycarbonecarbonyl-amino)-2-(pyridine-4-carbonyl)-3-benzofuranyl]propionic acid, methylester



0.45 g (1.4 mmol) of example LXXIV were dissolved in 20 ml methylenechloride and 8 ml triethylamine. At 0°C 0.2 g (1.5 mmol) methyloxalyl-methylester chloride were added dropwise. After warming up to room temperature it was further stirred for 1 h. The solvent was distilled off, the residue solved in ethylacetate and washed three times with water. The organic layer was dried using Na_2SO_4 concentrated in vacuo and purified by chromatography.
Yield: 0.27 g (48%)
R_f = 0.13 (I)

The compounds shown in Table XLIX were prepared in analogy to the procedure of Example 343:

Table XLIX:



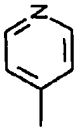
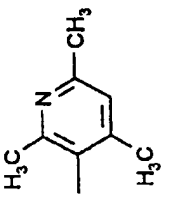
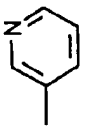
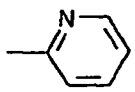
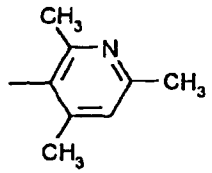
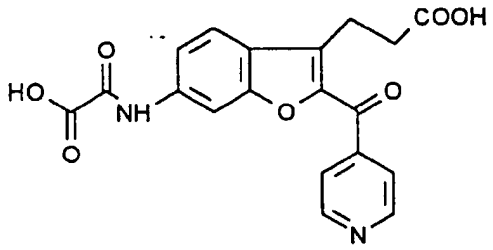
Ex. No.	R^3	R^4	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
344	OC_2H_5		$-C_2H_4COOCH_3$	0.19 (I)	67
345	$-OCH_3$		$-C_2H_4COOCH_3$	0.33 (IV)	41
346	OC_2H_5		$-C_2H_4COOCH_3$	0.36 (I)	28

Table XLIX: (Continuation)

Ex. No.	R^3	R^4	A	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
347	OC_2H_5		$-C_2H_4COOCH_3$	0.13 (I)	54
348	OC_2H_5		$-CH_3$	0.53 (IV)	61

Example 349

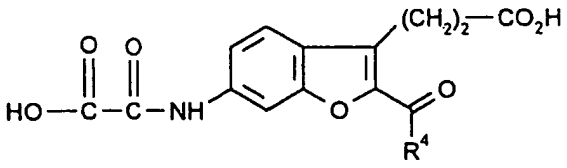
3 [6-(Hydroxycarbonecarbonyl-amino)-2-(pyridin-4-carbonyl)-3-benzofuranyl]-propionic acid



1.5 g (3.5 mmol) of the compound from Example 342 were dissolved in 50 ml methanol/tetrahydrofuran (1:1) and 10 ml of a 2 N NaOH solution were added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 24 hours, dissolved in water and acidified with 1N hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was filtered off, washed several times with water and dried in vacuo.
Yield: 96%
R_f: 0.19 (V)

The compounds shown in Table L to LV are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 349:

Table L:



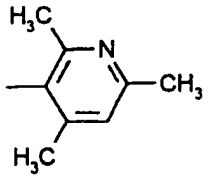
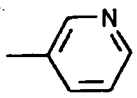
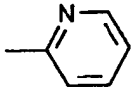
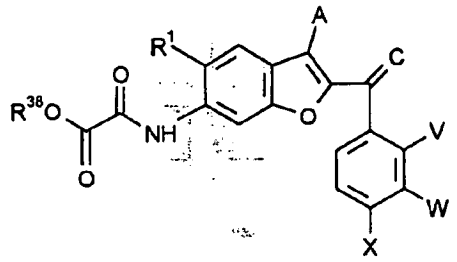
Example	R^4	R_f	Yield (% of theory)
350		0.01 (V)	64
351		0.02 (V)	60
352		0.01 (V)	44

Table LI:



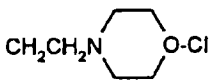
Ex.-No.	R^{38}	R^1	A	V	W	X	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
353	$(CH_2)_2OC_2H_5$	H	$-CH_3$	H	H	CH_3	0.1 (II)	68
354	$CH(CH_3)CH_2OCH_3$	H	$-CH_3$	H	H	CH_3	0.06 (II)	33
355		H	$-CH_3$	H	H	CH_3	0.82 (V)	60
356	$-C_2H_5$	H	$-O-CH_3$	H	H	CH_3	0.53 (III)	88
357	K^+	H	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	CH_3	0.05 (V)	92
358	$-CH_2O-COC(CH_3)_3$	H	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	CH_3	0.9 (IV)	74
359	$-C_2H_5$	Br	H	H	H	CH_3	0.38 (IV)	65

Table LI: (Continuation)

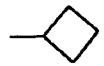
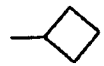
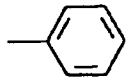
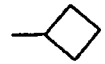
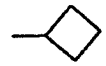
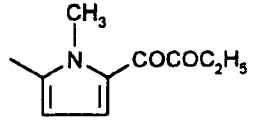
Ex.-No.	R^{38}	R^1	A	V	W	X	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
360	H	H		H	H	OCH_3	0.33 (V)	94
361	H	H		H	H		0.43 (V)	90
362	H	H		OCH_3	H	OCH_3	0.33 (V)	77
363	H	H		H	H	Br	0.32 (V)	97
364	$-C_2H_5$	H	$-CH_3$	H	H		0.5 (I)	20
365	$-C_2H_5$	H	$-C_2H_5$	H	NO_2	H	0.2 (III)	27

Table LI: (Continuation)

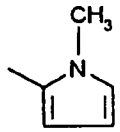
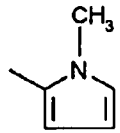
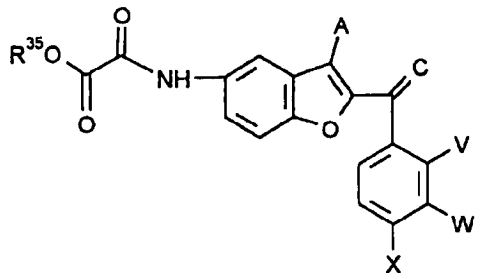
Ex.-No.	R^{38}	R^1	A	V	W	X	R_f*	Yield (% of theory)
366	$NH_3C(CH_2OH)_3$	H		H	Br	H	0.05 (V)	90
367	$-C_2H_5$	H	$-CH_3$	H	H		0.6 (I)	20
368	$-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	H	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.48 (III)	62
369	H	H	$-CH_3$	H	H		0.1 (IV)	80

Table LII:



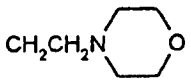
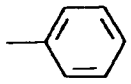
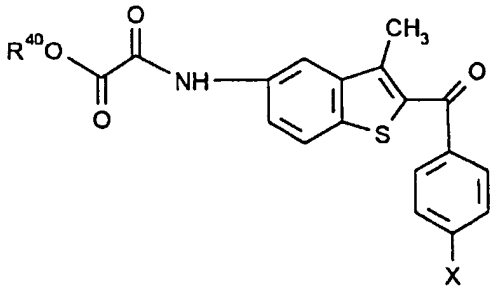
Ex. No.	R^{39}	A	V	W	X	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
370		$-C_2H_5$	H	H		0.14 (II)	26
371	$^+NH_3C(CH_2OH)_3$	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.005 (I)	97
372	Na^+	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.05 (I)	quant.
373	NH_4^+	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.05 (I)	57
374	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.5 (I)	20
375	$-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	$-CH_3$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.4 (I)	30
376	$-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$	$-C_2H_5$	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.45 (I)	49.5

Table LII: (Continuation)

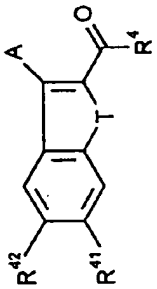
Ex. No.	R^{39}	A	V	W	X	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
377	$-C_2H$	H	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.91 (IV)	81
378	H	H	H	H	$-CH_3$	0.28 (IV)	84

Table LIII:



Ex.-No.	X	R^{40}	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
379	$-C(CH_3)_3$	$-C_2H_5$	0.7 (IV)	56
380	$-C(CH_3)_3$	H	0.08 (IV)	quant.
381	$-(CH_2)_3CH_3$	$-C_2H_5$	0.31 (I)	48
382	Cl	$-C_2H_5$	0.5 (IV)	7.5
383	Cl	H	0.08 (IV)	95

Table LIV:



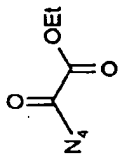
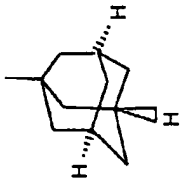
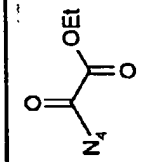
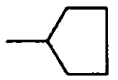
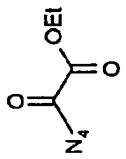
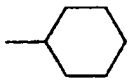
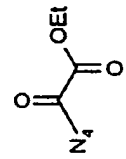
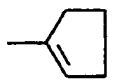
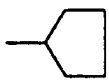
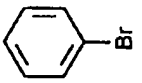
Ex. No.	R^{41}	R^{42}	A	R^4	T	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
384		H	$-CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$		O	0.56 (I)	33
385	H		$-CH_3$		S	0.19 (2 x II)	46.9

Table LIV: (Continuation)

Ex. No.	R^{41}	R^{42}	A	R^4	T	R_f*	yield (% of theory)
386	H		$-CH_3$		S	0.38 (I)	62.2
387	H		$-CH_3$		S	0.12 (2 x II)	5
388		H	$-C_2H_5$		O	0.453 (I)	24.3
389		H			O	0.61 (I)	13

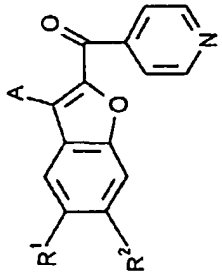


Table LV:

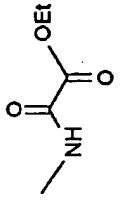
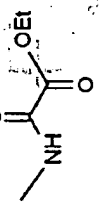
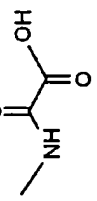
Ex.-No.	R^1	R^2	A	yield	R_f
390		H	CH_3	81%	0.32 (IV)
391	H		CH_3	92%	0.36 (V)
392	H		CH_3	74%	0.01 (V)

Table LV: (Continuation)

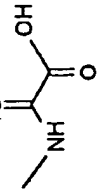
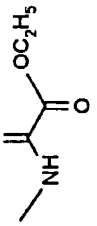
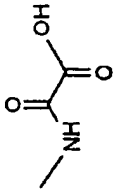
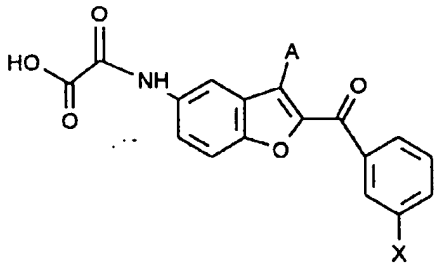
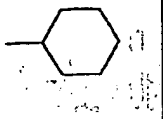
Ex.-No.	R^1	R^2	A	yield	R_f
393		H	CH_3	83%	0.01 (V)
394		H	C_2H_3		
395		H	C_2H_5		

Table LVI:

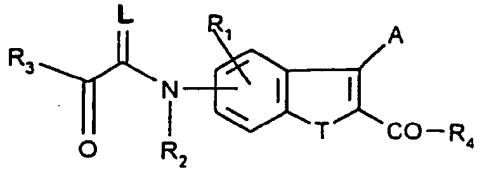


The compounds shown in Table 36 are prepared in analogy to the procedure of example 28.

Example No.	X	A	R_f	Yield (% of theory)
396	C_2H_5	C_2H_5	0.01 (IV)	98
397	CH_3	C_2H_5	0.01 (IV)	100
398		C_2H_5	0.01 (IV)	95

Claims

1. Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives of the general formula (I)



(I)

in which

L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

R^1 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or represents halogen, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ or $-NR^7R^8$, in which

R^5, R^6 and R^8 are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, benzyl or a 5 to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O and to which a phenyl ring can be fused and which is optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising

halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 8 carbon atoms, or
denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising nitro, halogen, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

or

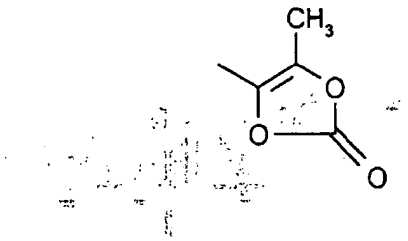
R^5 denotes a hydroxyl protecting group,

and

R^7 denotes hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 10 carbon atoms, and each of which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, carboxyl, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, cyano, or straight-chain or branched alkoxy or oxyacyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula



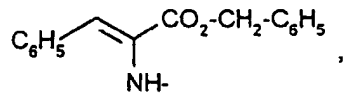
or
represents aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$,
in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms or phenyl, or
denote aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote a group of a formula $-SO_2R^{11}$,
in which

R^{11} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl, or
denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

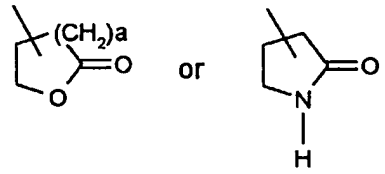
or

R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

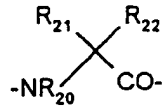
A represents hydrogen, hydroxyl, cycloalkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or represents straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 8 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano or by a 5 to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 4 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O, which is optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxy, halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,
or alkyl and/or alkenyl are optionally substituted by a group of a formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2,

and in which both rings are optionally monosubstituted by hydroxy, halogen or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,
or alkyl and/or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16} or -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$, -OR^{19} or



in which

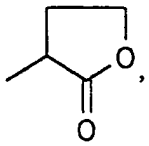
R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cycloalkyloxy having up 3 to 7 carbon atoms or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 8 carbon atoms,

R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen, and

R^{14} denotes a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 heteroatoms from the series comprising N, S and O, hydroxyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocycle,

R^{16} denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl or trifluoromethyl, or denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising halogen, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{17}, R^{18} and R^{19} are identical or different and represent hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{20} denotes hydrogen, an aminoprotecting group or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{21} and R^{22} are identical or different and denote hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

or

R^{21} has the abovementioned meaning,

and

R^{22} denotes cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or aryl having up 6 to 10 carbon atoms or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by cyano, methylthio, hydroxy, mercapto, guanidyl or a group of a formula $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ or R^{25}-CO-, wherein

R^{23} and R^{24} have the meaning shown above for R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

R^{25} denotes hydroxyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, straight-chain or branched alkoxy having up to 6 carbon atoms or the abovementioned group $-NR^{23}R^{24}$,

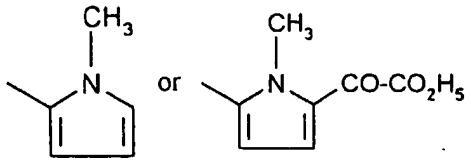
or alkyl is optionally substituted by cycloalkyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, or by aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by
hydroxyl, halogen, nitro, straight-chain or bamched alkoxy having up to 8 carbon atoms or by the abovementioned group of the formula $-NR^{23}R^{24}$,
or alkyl is optionally substituted by indolyl or by a 5 to 6 menbered unsaturated heterocycle having up to 3 N-atoms wherein optionally all -NH- functions are protected by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or by an amino protecting group,

or

A represents a group of the formula $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$,
in which
$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ are identical or different and have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14},

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or represents a 5 to 7 membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocycle, which can contain up to 4 oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms as heteroatoms and to which further a benzene ring can be fused and wherein all rings are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, thiophenyl, cycloalkyl having up to 3 to 6 carbon atoms, halogen, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyridyl, trifluoromethyl, phenoxy, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 11 carbon atoms or by a group of formula $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{29} and R^{30} are identical or different and represent straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, benzyl or phenyl, which are optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, halogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl having up to 6 C-atoms or carboxyl,

b denotes a number 0 or 1,

or

phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by halogen, formyl, nitro, straight-chain or branched alkyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 6 C-atoms,

or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms,

and salts thereof.

2. Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives of the formula according to claim 1, wherein

L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

R^1 represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms or represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ or $-NR^7R^8$,

in which

R^7 denotes hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atom,

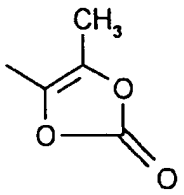
R^5, R^6 and R^8 are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, chinolyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl or thienyl, which are optionally substituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,
denote straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms, or
denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising nitro, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, carboxy or straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,

or

R^5 denotes benzyl, acetyl or tetrahydropyranyl,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 8 carbon atoms, and each of which is optionally monosubstituted to disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, carboxyl, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, cyano, straight-chain or branched oxyacyl or alkoxy each having up to 4 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula



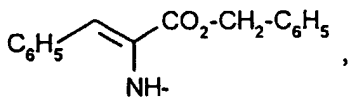
or represents phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro, carboxyl or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$
in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclpropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl, or denote phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, carboxy, cyano, nitro or by a straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or
denote a group of a formula $-SO_2R^{11}$
in which

R^{11} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl, or denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

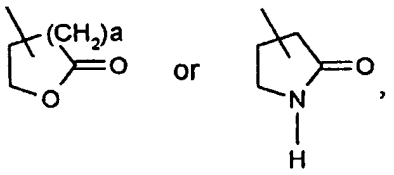
or

R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

A represents hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cylcopentyl, hydroxyl, carboxy or straight-chain or a branched alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 6 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, oxazolinyl, thiazolyl or a group of a formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2,

and in which all rings are optionally monosubstituted by hydroxy, fluorine, bromine, chlorine or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,
or alkyl or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16}, -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$ or -OR^{19},
in which

R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 6 carbon atoms,

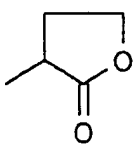
R^{13}, R^{14} and R^{15} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{14} denotes hydroxyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl or a piperidinyl ring,

R^{16} denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by phenyl or trifluoromethyl, or denotes phenyl, which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, nitro or by straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{17}, R^{18} and R^{19} are identical or different and represent hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

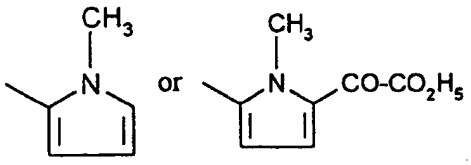
or

A represents a group $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$, in which

$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14} and are identical or different to the latter,

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or represents pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, isothiazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl or benzo[b]thiophenyl, where in all rings are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, phenoxy thiophenyl, thienyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, furanyl, pyridyl, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxy, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to 10 carbon atoms or by a group of formulae $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{29} and R^{30} are identical or different and represent straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl, which is optionally substituted by trifluoromethyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms or carbonyl,

b denotes a number 0 or 1,

phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, formyl, nitro, straight-chain or branched acyl, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycar-

bonyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms,
or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl,

and salts thereof.

3. Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein

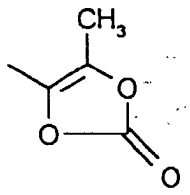
L represents an oxygen or sulfur atom,

R^1 represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, trifluoromethyl or a group of a formula $-OR^5$,
in which

R^5 denotes hydrogen, benzyl, acetyl or
denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl each having up to 3 carbon atoms, or
denotes phenyl,

R^2 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms,

R^3 represents hydroxyl, benzyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 7 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, phenyl, cyano, straight-chain or branched alkoxy or oxyacyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms, morpholinyl or by a residue of a formula

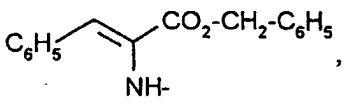


or
represents phenyl, which is optionally monosubstituted by different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or
represents a group of a formula $-NR^9R^{10}$, in which

R^9 and R^{10} are identical or different and denote hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or denote straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms or
denote phenyl,

or

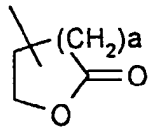
R^3 represents a residue of a formula



T represents an oxygen atom or sulfur,

A represents hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, hydroxyl, carboxy, or straight-chain or a branched

alkoxy or alkoxycarbonyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms, or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkenyl each having up to 5 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally monosubstituted by cyano, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, oxazolinyl, thiazolyl or a group of the formula



in which

a denotes a number 1 or 2,

or alkyl or alkenyl are optionally monosubstituted by a group of a formula -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$ or -OR^{19}, in which

R^{12} denotes hydroxyl, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy or straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having up to 5 carbon atoms,

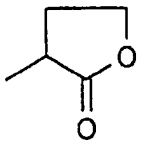
R^{13} and R^{14} are identical or different and represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms, phenyl or benzyl,

or

R^{13} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{14} denotes hydroxyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl or a residue of the formula



or

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the nitrogen atom form a pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl or piperidinyl ring,

R^{19} denotes hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

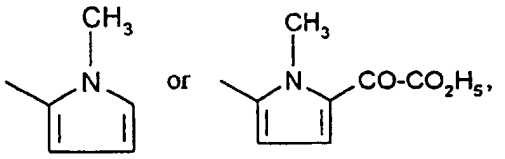
A represents a group of the formula -$CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$, in which

$R^{13'}$ and $R^{14'}$ have the abovementioned meaning of R^{13} and R^{14} and are identical or different to the latter,

and

R^4 represents phenyl, or
represents pyridyl, thienyl, furyl which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising hydroxyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, thiophenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, furanyl, pyridyl, phenoxy, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, cyano, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl or acyl each having up to

9 carbon atoms or by a group of formulae $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, SR^{28} or $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



in which

R^{26} and R^{27} have the meaning shown above for R^9 and R^{10} and are identical to the latter or different from the latter,

or

R^{26} denotes hydrogen,

and

R^{27} denotes straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 5 carbon atoms,

R^{28} denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 4 carbon atoms,

R^{31} denotes straight-chain or branched alkoxycarbonyl or alkyl each having up to 4 carbon atoms or carboxy,

b denotes a number 0 or 1, or
phenyl is optionally substituted by phenyl or phenoxy, which are optionally monosubstituted to trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, formyl or straight-chain or branched acyl, alkoxy, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or alkoxycarbonyl, each having up to 3 carbon atoms,

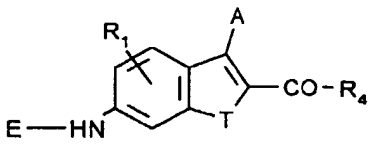
or

R^4 represents adamantyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl.

and salts thereof.

4. Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives according to- claim 1 to 3 for the therapeutic use.

5. Process for the preparation of Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives according to claim 1 to 3 characterized in that at first compounds of the general formula (II)

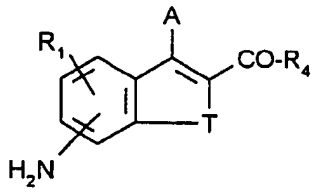


(II)

in which
R^1, R^4, A and T have the abovementioned meaning
and

E represents straight-chain or branched acyl having up to 6 carbon atoms or another typical aminoprotecting group,

by elimination of the group E are converted into compounds of the general formula (III)



(III)

in which
R^1, R^4, T and A have the abovementioned meaning,
which in a further step are reacted with compounds of the general formula (IV)

$$R^3\text{-CO-CO-Z} \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

in which

R^3 has the abovementioned meaning, and

Z denotes Cl or Br,

in inert solvents, if appropriate in the presence of a base and/or in the presence of an auxiliary,
and, if appropriate, the protective groups are split off,
further amino groups are alkylated, esters are hydrolysed, acids are esterified with the appropriate alcohols in the presence of a catalyst,
or the esters directly or the free carboxylic acids are reacted with amines.

6. A composition consisting of at least one Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivative according to claim 1 to 3 and a pharmacological acceptable diluent.

7. A composition according to claim 6 for the treatment of acute and chronical inflammatory processes.

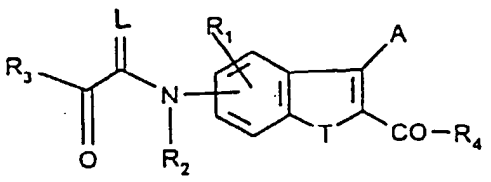
8. A composition according to claim 6 for the treatment of acute and chronical inflammation of the airways.

9. Use of the Oxalylamino-benzofuran- and benzothienyl-derivatives according to claim 1 to 3 for the preparation of medicaments.

10. Use according to claim 9 for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment of acute and chronical inflammatory processes.

Patentansprüche

1. Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivate der allgemeinen Formel (I) :



(I)

worin gilt:

L stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom dar,

R^1 stellt Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder ein Halogen, einen Carboxy-, Cyano-, Nitro-, Trifluormethylrest oder eine Gruppe der Formel $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ oder $-NR^7R^8$ dar,

worin gilt:

R^5, R^6 und R^8 sind gleich oder verschieden und bedeuten Wasserstoff, einen Cycloalkylrest mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Benzylrest oder einen 5- bis 7- gliedrigen gesättigten oder ungesättigten Heterzyklus mit bis zu 3 Heteroatomen aus den Reihen aus N, S und O, an welchen ein Phenylring kondensiert sein kann, und welcher gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Halogen, einer Cyano- oder Nitrogruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist, oder

einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest mit jeweils bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen oder

einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Nitro-, Halogen-, Carboxy- oder einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxycarbonylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis disubstituiert ist,

oder

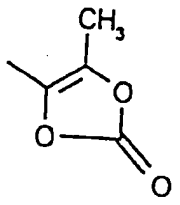
R^5 bedeutet eine Hydroxyl-Schutzgruppe,

und

R^7 bedeutet Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^2 stellt Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

R^3 stellt Wasserstoff, einen Benzyloxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, von denen ein jeder gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Halogen, einem Carboxyl-, Trifluormethyl-, Phenyl-, Cyano- oder aus einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy- oder Oxyacylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, mit einem Morpholinylrest oder einem Rest der Formel mono- bis trisubstituiert ist:



oder

einen Aryl-Rest mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, welcher gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Halogen, einem Cyano-, Nitro-, Carboxyl-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder einem Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis trisubstituiert ist, oder

eine Gruppe der Formel $-NR^9R^{10}$,

worin gilt:

R^9 und R^{10} sind gleich oder verschieden und bedeuten Wasserstoff, einen Cycloalkylrest mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Carboxy-, geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder einem Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatmen oder aus einem Phenylrest mono- bis trisubstituiert ist, oder

einen Arylrest mit bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Halogen, einem Cyano-, Nitro-, Carboxy-, geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder aus einem Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis trisubstituiert ist, oder

eine Gruppe der Formel $-SO_2R^{11}$ dar,

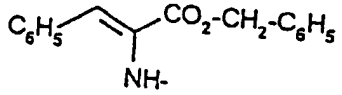
worin gilt:

R^{11} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Phenylrest substituiert ist, oder

einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Trifluormethyl-, Cya- no-, Nitro- oder einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

oder

R^3 stellt einen Rest der Formel

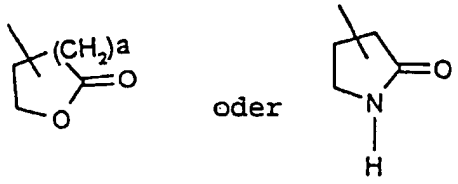


dar,

T stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom dar,

A stellt Wasserstoff, einen Hydroxyl-, Cycloalkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Carboxy- oder geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy- oder Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder vezrweigten Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest mit jeweils bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen dar, von denen ein jeder gegebenenfalls mit einem Cyanorest oder einem 5- bis 7-gliedrigen gesättigten oder ungesättigten Heterozyklus mit bis zu 4 Heteroatomen aus den Reihen aus N, S und O monosubstituiert ist, welcher gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Hydroxy-, Halogen-, Cyano-, Nitro- oder aus einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

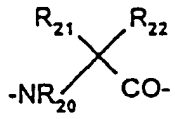
oder der Alkyl- und/oder Alkenylrest sind gegebenenfalls substituiert mit einer Gruppe der Formel:



worin a eine Zahl von 1 oder 2 bedeutet
und beide Ringe gegebenenfalls mit einer Hydroxygruppe, einem Halogen oder einem geradkettigen oder

verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen monosubstituiert sind,

oder der Alkyl- und/oder Alkenylrest sind gegebenenfalls monosubstituiert mit einer Gruppe der Formel -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16} oder -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$, -OR^{19} oder



worin gilt:

R^{12} bedeutet einen Hydroxylrest, einen Cycloalkyloxyrest mit 3 bis 7 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen,

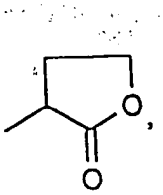
R^{13}, R^{14} und R^{15} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen Wasserstoff, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Phenyl- oder Benzylrest dar,

oder

R^{13} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{14} bedeutet einen 5- bis 7-gliedrigen gesättigten oder ungesättigten Heterozyklus mit bis zu 3 Heteroatomen aus den Reihen aus N, S und O, einen Hydroxylrest oder einen Rest der Formel:



oder

R^{13} und R^{14} bilden zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom einen 5-oder 6-gliedrigen gesättigten Heterozyklus,

R^{16} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Phenyl- oder Trifluormethylrest substituiert ist,

oder

einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Halogen, einem Cyano-, Nitro- oder einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

R^{17}, R^{18} und R^{19} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen Wasserstoff oder einen gerdkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

R^{20} bedeutet Wasserstoff, eine Schutzgruppe für die Aminogruppe oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{21} und R^{22} sind gleich oder verschieden und bedeuten Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen,

oder

R^{21} hat die oben angegebene Bedeutung,

und

R^{22} bedeutet einen Cycloalkylrest mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Arylrest mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Cyano-, Methylthio-, Hydroxy-, Mercapto-, Guanidylrest oder mit einer Gruppe der Formel $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ oder R^{25}-CO- substituiert ist,

worin gilt:

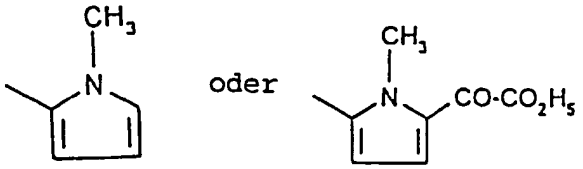
R^{23} und R^{24} haben die oben für R^{13}, R^{14} und R^{15} angegebene Bedeutung und sind gleich mit den letzteren oder von den letzteren verschieden,

R^{25} bedeutet einen Hydroxyl-, Benzyloxycarbonyl-, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxyrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder die oben genannte Gruppe-$NR^{23}R^{24}$, oder der Alkylrest ist gegebenenfalls mit einem Cycloalkylrest mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit einem Arylrest mit 6 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Hydroxyl-, Halogen-, Nitro-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxyrest mit bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit der oben genannten Gruppe der Formel $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ substituiert ist,

oder der Alkylrest ist gegebenenfalls mit einem Indolylrest oder mit einem 5- bis 6-gliedrigen ungesättigten Heterozyklus mit bis zu 3 N-Atomen substituiet, worin gegebenenfalls alle -NH-Funktionen mit einer geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit einer Schutzgruppe für die Aminogruppe geschützt sind,
oder
A stellt eine Gruppe der Formel $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$ dar,
worin

$R^{13'}$ und $R^{14'}$ gleich oder verschieden sind und die oben angegebene Bedeutung von R^{13} und R^{14} haben, und

R^4 stellt einen Phenylrest oder einen 5- bis 7-gliedrigen, gesättigten oder ungesättigten Heterozyklus dar, der bis zu 4 Sauerstoff-, Schwefel- und/oder Stickstoffatome als Heteroatome enthalten kann, an welchen ferner ein Benzolring kondensiert sein kann, worin alle Ringe gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Hydroxyl-, Naphthyl-, Adamantyl-, Thiophenyl-, Cycloalkylrest mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, einem Halogen-, Nitro-, Tetrazolyl-, Thiazolyl-, Thienyl-, Furanyl-, Pyridyl, Trifluormethyl-, Phenoxy-, Difluormethyl-, Cyano-, Carboxy-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder aus einem Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 11 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit einer Gruppe der Formel $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, $-SO_2R^{29}$, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

worin gilt:

R^{26} und R^{27} haben die oben für R^9 und R^{10} angegebene Bedeutung und sind gleich mit den letzteren oder verschieden von den letzteren,

oder

R^{26} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{27} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{28} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{29} und R^{30} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Benzyl- oder Phenylrest dar, welche gegebenenfalls mit einem Trifluormethyl-, Halogen- oder einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sind,

R^{31} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxycarbonyl- oder einen Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 C-Atomen oder eine Hydroxylgruppe,

b bedeutet eine Zahl von 0 oder 1,

oder

der Phenylrest ist gegebenenfalls mit einem Phenyl- oder einem Phenoxyrest substituiert, welche gegebenenfalls mit Halogen, einem Formyl-, Nitro-, geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Acyl-, Hydroxyalkyl-, Alkokxy- oder einem Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 C-Atomen mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

oder

R^4 stellt einen Adamantyl-, Cycloalkyl- oder einen Cycloalkenylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

sowie Salze davon.

2. Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivate der Formel gemäß Anspruch 1, worin gilt:

L stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom dar,

R^1 stellt Wasserstoff, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Fluor, Chlor, Brom, eine Nitro-, Tri- fluormethyl- oder eine Gruppe der Formel $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ oder $-NR^7R^8$ dar,

worin gilt:

R^7 bedeutet Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^5, R^6 und R^8 sind gleich oder verschieden und bedeuten Wasserstoff, einen Cyclopropyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexyl-, Chinolyl-, Pyridyl-, Imidazolyl-, 1,3-Thiazolyl- oder einen Thienyl-Rest, welche gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einer Cyano- oder aus einer Nitrogruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sind,

einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder

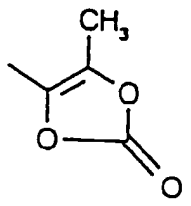
einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einer Nitrogruppe, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einem Carboxy- oder aus einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxycarbonylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis disubstituiert ist,

oder

R^5 bedeutet einen Benzyl-, Acetyl- oder einen Tetrahydropyranylrest,

R^2 stellt Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

R^3 stellt einen Hydroxyl-, Benzyloxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 8 Kohlenstoffatomen, welche jeweils gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, einem Carboxyl-, Trifluormethyl-, Phenyl-, Cyano- und aus einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Oxyacyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen, mit einem Morpholinyl- oder einem Rest der Formel mono- bis disubstituiert sind:



oder einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einer Cyano-, Nitro- und aus einer Carboxylgruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy- oder Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen monosubstituiert ist, oder

eine Gruppe der Formel $-NR^9R^{10}$,

worin gilt:

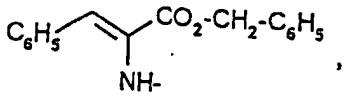
R^9 und R^{10} sind gleich oder verschieden und bedeuten Wasserstoff, einen Cyclopropyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexyl- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Carboxy-, geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder aus einem Phenylrest mono- bis trisubstituiert ist, oder einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einer Carboxy-, Cyano- und aus einer Nitrogruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy- oder mit einem Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis trisubstituiert ist, oder

eine Gruppe der Formel $-SO_2R^{11}$ dar,

worin

R^{11} einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Phenylrest substituiert ist, oder einen Phenylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Trifluormethyl-, Cyano-, Nitro- oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

oder R^3 stellt einen Rest der Formel:



,

dar,

T stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder ein Schwefelatom dar, A stellt Wasserstoff, einen Cyclopropyl-, Cyclobutyl-, Cyclophenyl-, Hydroxyl-, Carboxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy- oder Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlentoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest mit

jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen dar, welche jeweils gegebenenfalls mit einer Cyano-, Tetrazolyl-, Oxazolyl-, Oxazolinyl-, Thiazolyl- oder einer Gruppe der Formel:

monosubstituiert ist,

worin

a eine Zahl von 1 oder 2 bedeutet,

und worin alle Ringe gegebenenfalls mit einem Hydroxyrest, Fluor, Brom, Chlor oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen monosubstituiert sind,

oder der Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest sind gegebenenfalls mit einer Gruppe der Formel -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2- R^{16}, -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$ oder -OR^{19} monosubstituiert,

worin gilt:

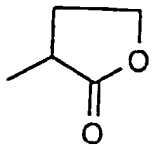
R^{12} bedeutet einen Hydroxyl-, Cyclopropyloxy-, Cyclopentyloxy-, Cyclohexyloxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{13}, R^{14} und R^{15} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen Wasserstoff, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Phenyl- oder Benzylrest dar, oder

R^{13} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{14} bedeutet einen Hydroxyl-, Thiazolyl-, Dihydrothiazolyl-oder einen Rest der Formel:



oder

R^{13} und R^{14} bilden zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom einen Pyrrolidi- nyl-, Morpholiniyl- oder einen Piperidinylring,

R^{16} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Phenyl- oder Trifluormethylrest substituiert ist, oder

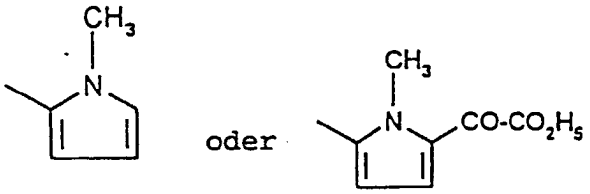
einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einer Cyano- und aus einer Nitrogruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

R^{17}, R^{18} und R^{19} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

oder

A stellt eine Gruppe -$CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$ dar, worin $R^{13'}$ und $R^{14'}$ die oben angegebene Bedeutung von R^{13} und R^{14} haben und gleich mit oder verschieden von den letzteren sind, und

R^4 stellt einen Phenyl- oder einen Pyridyl-, Imidazolyl-, Pyrazolyl-, Thienyl-, Isothiazolyl-, 1,3-Thiazolyl- oder einen Benzo[b]thiophenyl-Rest dar, worin alle Ringe gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Hydroxyl-, Naphthyl-, Adamantyl-, Phenoxy-, Thiophenyl-, Thienyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexylrest, aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, einem Nitro-, Tetrazolyl-, Thiazolyl-, Furany-, Pyridyl-, Trifluormethyl-, Difluormethyl-, Cyano-, Carboxy-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder aus einem Acylrest mit bis zu 10 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit einer Gruppe der Formeln -$NR^{26}R^{27}$, -SR^{28}, SO_2R^{29}, -O-SO_2R^{30},-$(CH_2)_b$-O-CO-R^{31},



mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

worin gilt:

R^{26} und R^{27} haben die oben angegebene Bedeutung für R^9 und

R^{10} und sind gleich mit oder verschieden von den letzteren,

oder

R^{26} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{27} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{28} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{29} und R^{30} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Phenylrest dar, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Trifluormethylrest, Fluor, Chlor, Brom oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert ist,

R^{31} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxycarbonyl- oder einen Alkylrest mit jeweils bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Hydroxylrest,

b bedeutet eine Zahl von 0 oder 1,

der Phenylrest ist gegebenenfalls mit einer Phenyl- oder Phenoxygruppe substituiert, welche gegebenenfalls mit Fluor, Chlor oder Brom, einer Formyl-, Nitrogruppe, mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acyl-, Alkyl-, Hydroxyalkyl-, Alkoxy- oder mit einem Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

oder

R^4 stellt einen Adamantyl-, Cyclopropyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexyl-, Cyclopentenyl- oder einen Cyclohexenylrest dar, sowie Salze davon.

3. Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivate der Formel (I) gemäß Anspruch 1, worin gilt:

L stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom dar,

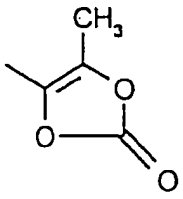
R^1 stellt Wasserstoff, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, eine Nitro-, Trifluormethyl- oder eine Gruppe der Formel $-OR^5$ dar,

worin

R^5 Wasserstoff, einen Benzyl-, Acetyl- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit jeweils bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Phenylrest bedeutet,

R^2 stellt Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen dar,

R^3 stellt einen Hydroxyl-, Benzyloxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 7 Kohlenstoffatomen, welcher gegebenenfalls mit Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, einem Trifluormethyl-, Carboxyl-, Phenyl-, Cyano-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy- oder aus einem Oxyacylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, mit einem Morpholinylrest oder mit einem Rest der Formel



substituiert ist,

oder

einen Phenylrest, der gegebenenfalls mit verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus Fluor, Chlor oder aus Brom monosubstituiert ist, oder

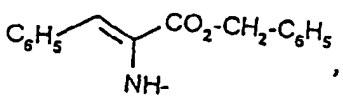
eine Gruppe der Formel $-NR^9R^{10}$ dar,

worin

R^9 und R^{10} gleich oder verschieden sind und Wasserstoff, einen Cyclopropyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexyl- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Phenylrest bedeuten,

oder

R^3 stellt einen Rest der Formel:

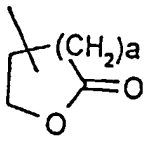


dar,

T stellt ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom dar,

A stellt Wasserstoff, einen Cyclopropyl-, Cyclobutyl, Cyclopentyl-, Hydroxyl-, Carboxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxy- oder Alkoxycarbonylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen dar, von denen ein jeder gegebenenfalls mit einer Cyano-, Tetrazo-lyl-, Oxazolyl-, Oxazolinyl-,

Thiazolyl- oder mit einer Gruppe der Formel:



monosubstituiert ist,

worin

a eine Zahl von 1 oder 2 bedeutet,

oder der Alkyl- oder Alkenylrest sind gegebenenfalls mit einer Gruppe der Formel -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$ oder -OR^{19} monosubstituiert,

worin gilt:

R^{12} bedeutet einen Hydroxyl-, Cyclopropyloxy-, Cyclopentyloxy-, Cyclohexyloxy- oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl- oder Alkoxyrest mit jeweils bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen,

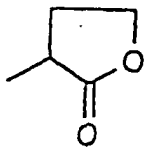
R^{13} und R^{14} sind gleich oder verschieden und stellen Wasserstoff, einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen, einen Phenyl- oder Benzylrest dar,

oder

R^{13} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{14} bedeutet einen Hydroxyl-, Thiazolyl-, Dihydrothiazolyl-oder einen Rest der Formel:



oder

R^{13} und R^{14} bilden zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom einen Pyrrolindinyl-, Morpholinyl- oder einen Piperidinylring,

R^{19} bedeutet Wasserstoff oder einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen,

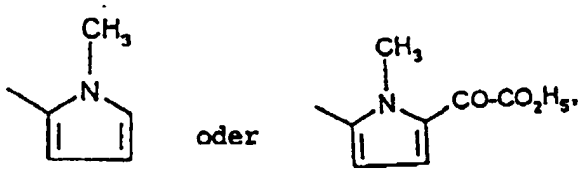
oder

A stellt eine Gruppe der Formel $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$ dar,

worin $R^{13'}$ und $R^{14'}$ die oben angegebene Bedeutung von R^{13} und R^{14} haben und gleich mit oder verschieden von den letzteren sind,

und

R^4 stellt einen Phenyl- oder einen Pyridyl-, Thienyl- oder einen Furyl-Rest dar, die gegebenenfalls mit gleichen oder verschiedenen Substituenten aus den Reihen aus einem Hydroxyl-, Naphthyl-, Adamantyl-, Thiophenyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexylrest, aus Fluor, Chlor, Brom, einem Nitro-, Tetrazolyl-, Thiazolyl, Thienyl-, Furanyl-, Pyridyl-, Phenoxy-, Trifluormethyl-, Difluormethyl-, Cyano-, Carboxyl-, einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkoxycarbonyl- oder aus einem Acylrest mit jeweils bis zu 9 Kuhlenstoffatomen oder mit einer Gruppe der Formeln $NR^{26}R^{27}$, SR^{28} oder $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

worin gilt:

R^{26} und R^{27} haben die oben angegebene Bedeutung von R^9 und

R^{10} und sind gleich mit oder verschieden von den letzteren,

oder

R^{26} bedeutet Wasserstoff,

und

R^{27} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acylrest mit bis zu 5 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{28} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen,

R^{31} bedeutet einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkoxycarbonyl- oder einen Alkylrest mit jeweils bis zu 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder einen Hydroxylrest,

b bedeutet eine Zahl von 0 oder 1,

oder

der Phenylrest ist gegebenenfalls mit einer Phenyl- oder Phenoxygruppe substituiert, welche gegebenenfalls mit Fluor, Chlor, Brom, einer Nitro-, Formylgruppe oder mit einem geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acyl-, Alkoxy-, Alkyl-, Hydroxyalkyl- oder mit einem Alkoxycarbonylrest mit jeweils bis zu 3 Kohlenstoffatomen mono- bis trisubstituiert sind,

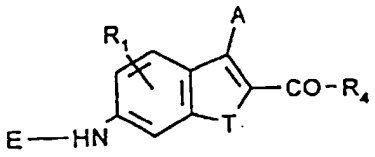
oder

R^4 stellt einen Adamantyl-, Cyclopentyl-, Cyclohexyl-, Cyclopentenyl- oder einen Cyclohexenylrest dar,

sowie Salze davon.

4. Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivate gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 zur therapeutischen Verwendung.

5. Verfahren zur Herstellung der Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivate gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet,** das man zuerst Verbindungen der allgemeinen Formel (II):



(II)

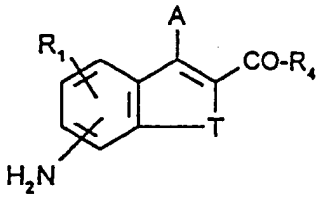
worin

R^1, R^4, A und T die oben angegebenen Bedeutungen haben

und

E einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Acylrest mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine weitere typische Schutzgruppe für die Aminogruppe darstellt,

durch Eliminierung der Gruppe E in Verbindungen der allgemeinen Formel (III) überführt:



(III)

worin

R^1, R^4, T und A die oben angegebenen Bedeutungen haben, welche in einer weiteren Stufe mit verbindungen der allgemeinen Formel (IV) :

$$R^3\text{-CO-CO-Z} \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

worin

R^3 die oben angegebene Bedeutung hat, und

Z Cl oder Br bedeutet,

in inerten Lösungsmitteln, gegebenenfalls in der Gegenwart einer Base oder in der Gegenwart eines Hilfsstoffes, zur Reaktion gebracht werden,

und wobei, gegebenenfalls, die Schutzgruppen abgespalten werden,

wobei ferner Aminogruppen alkyliert, Ester hydrolysiert, Säuren mit den geeigneten Alkoholen in der Gegenwart eines Katalysators verestert

oder die Ester direkt oder die freien Carboxylsäuren mit Aminen zur Reaktion gebracht werden.

6. Zusammensetzung aus mindestens einem Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und -benzothienyl-Derivat gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 und aus einem pharmakologisch geeigneten Verdünnungsmittel.

7. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 6 zur Behandlung akuter und chronischer Entzündungskrankheiten und/oder -abläufe.

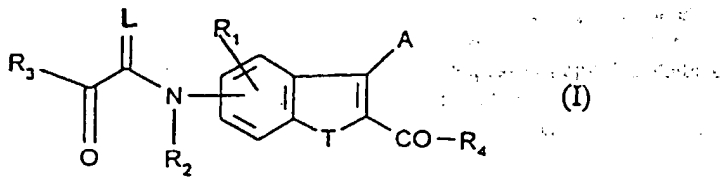
8. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 6 zur Behandlung einer akuten und chronischen Entzündung der Luftwege.

9. Verwendung der Oxalylaminobenzofuran- und-benzothienyl-Derivate gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 zur Herstellung von Medikamenten.

10. Verwendung gemäß Anspruch 9 zur Herstellung von Medikamenten zur Behandlung akuter und chronischer Entzündungskrankheiten und/oder -abläufe.

Revendications

1. Dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle de formule générale



(I)

dans laquelle

L représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

R^1 représente de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou représente un halogène, un groupe carboxyle, cyano, nitro, trifluorométhyle ou un groupe de formule $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ ou $-NR^7R^8$,
où
R^5, R^6 et R^8 sont identiques ou différents et désignent de l'hydrogène, un groupe cycloalkyle ayant 3 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe benzyle ou un hétérocycle pentagonal à heptagonal saturé ou non saturé ayant jusqu'à 3 hétéroatomes de la série comprenant N, S et O et auquel un noyau phényle peut être condensé et qui est facultativement substitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un halogène, un groupe cyano, nitro ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou
désignent un groupe alkyle ou alcényle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone, ou
désignent un groupe phényle qui est facultativement monosubstitué ou disubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe nitro, un halogène, un groupe carboxy ou un groupe alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,
ou

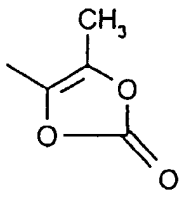
R^5 désigne un groupe protégeant la fonction hydroxyle,

et

R^7 désigne de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

R^2 représente de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^3 représente un groupe hydroxyle, benzyloxy ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 10 atomes de carbone, et dont chacun est facultativement monosubstitué à trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un halogène, un groupe carboxyle, trifluorométhyle, phényle, cyano ou un groupe alkoxy ou oxyacyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe morpholinyle ou par un résidu de formule



ou

représente un groupe aryle ayant 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement monosubstitué ou trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un halogène, un groupe cyano, nitro, carboxyle, un groupe alkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou

représente un groupe de formule $-NR^9R^{10}$,

dans laquelle

R^9 et R^{10} sont identiques ou différents et désignent de l'hydrogène, un groupe cycloalkyle ayant 3 à 6 atomes de carbone ou désignent un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement monosubstitué à trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe carboxy, un groupe alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phényle, ou

désignent un groupe aryle ayant 6 à 10 atomes de carbone, qui facultativement monosubstitué à trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un halogène, un groupe cyano, nitro, carboxy, un groupe alkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou bien

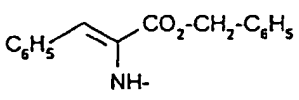
désignent un groupe de formule $-SO_2R^{11}$,

dans laquelle

R^{11} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle, ou désigne un groupe phényle facultativement substitué par un groupe trifluorométhyle, cyano, nitro ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

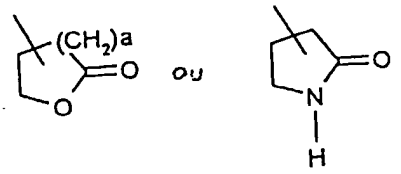
ou

R^3 représente un résidu de formule



T représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

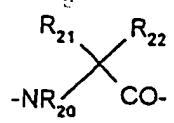
A représente de l'hydrogène, un groupe hydroxyle, un groupe cycloalkyle ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe carboxy ou un groupe alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou représente un groupe alkyle ou alcényle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone et dont chacun est facultativement monosubstitué par un groupe cyano ou par un hétérocycle pentagonal à heptagonal saturé ou non saturé ayant jusqu'à 4 hétéroatomes de la série comprenant N, S et O, qui est facultativement substitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe hydroxy, un halogène, un groupe cyano, nitro ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,
ou bien le groupe alkyle et/ou le groupe alcényle sont facultativement substitués par un groupe de formule



dans laquelle

a représente le nombre 1 ou 2,

et dans laquelle les deux noyaux sont facultativement monosubstitués par un groupe hydroxy, un halogène ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,
ou bien le groupe alkyle et/ou le groupe alcényle sont facultativement monosubstitués par un groupe de formule -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16} ou -$PO(OR^{17})(OR^{18})$, -OR^{19} ou -OR^{19} ou



dans laquelle

R^{12} désigne un groupe hydroxyle, cycloalkyloxy ayant 3 à 7 atomes de carbone ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone,

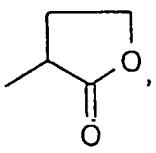
R^{13}, R^{14} et R^{15} sont identiques ou différents et et représentent de l'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phényle ou benzyle,

ou

R^{13} représente de l'hydrogène,

et

R^{14} représente un hétérocycle pentagonal à heptagonal saturé ou non saturé ayant jusqu'à 3 hétéroatomes de la série contenant N, S et O, un groupe hydroxyle ou un résidu de formule



ou

R^{13} et R^{14} forment, conjointement avec l'atome d'azote, un hétérocycle saturé pentagonal ou hexagonal,

R^{16} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle ou trifluorométhyle, ou désigne un groupe phényle qui est facultativement substitué par des substituants de la série comprenant un halogène, un groupe cyano, nitro ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{17}, R^{18} et R^{19} sont identiques ou différents et représentent de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{20} désigne de l'hydrogène, un groupe protégeant la fonction amino ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{21} et R^{22} sont identiques ou différents et désignent de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

ou

R^{21} a la définition indiquée ci-dessus,

et

R^{22} désigne un groupe alkyle ayant 3 à 6 atomes de carbone ou un groupe aryle ayant jusqu'à 6 à 10 atomes de carbone ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe cyano, méthylthio, hydroxy, mercapto, guanidyle ou par un groupe de formule $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ ou R^{25}-CO-,
dans laquelle

R^{23} et R^{24} ont la définition indiquée ci-dessus pour R^{13}, R^{14} et R^{15} et y sont identiques ou en sont différents,

R^{25} désigne un groupe hydroxyle, benzyloxycarbonyle, un groupe alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou le groupe $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ mentionné ci-dessus,

ou bien un groupe alkyle est facultativement substitué par un groupe cycloalkyle ayant 3 à 6 atomes de carbone, ou par un groupe aryle ayant
6 à 10 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe hydroxyle, un halogène, un groupe nitro, un groupe alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone ou par le groupe mentionné ci-dessus de formule $-NR^{23}R^{24}$,
ou bien le groupe alkyle est facultativement substitué par un groupe indolyle ou par un hétérocycle pentagonal ou hexagonal non saturé ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes d'azote, dans lequel facultativement toutes les fonctions -NH- sont protégées par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou par un groupe protégeant la fonction amino,

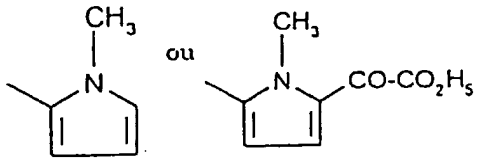
ou

A représente un groupe de formule $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$, dans laquelle
$R^{13'}$ et $R^{14'}$ sont identiques ou différents et ont la définition mentionnée ci-dessus pour R^{13} et R^{14},

et

R^4 représente un groupe phényle, ou représente un hétérocycle pentagonal à heptagonal saturé ou non saturé qui peut contenir jusqu'à 4 atomes d'oxygène, de soufre et/ou d'azote et auquel un noyau benzénique peut en outre être condensé et dans lequel tous les noyaux sont facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués

par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe hydroxyle, naphtyle, adamantyle, thiophényle, cycloalkyle ayant jusqu'à 3 à 6 atomes de carbone, un halogène, un groupe nitro, tétrazolyle, thiazolyle, thiényle, furannyle, pyridyle, trifluorométhyle, phénoxy, difluorométhyle, cyano, carboxy, un groupe alkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 11 atomes de carbone ou par un groupe de formule $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



où

R^{26} et R^{27} ont la définition indiquée ci-dessus pour R^9 et R^{10} et sont identiques à ces derniers ou en sont différents,

ou bien

R^{26} désigne de l'hydrogène,

et

R^{27} représente un groupe acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{28} représente un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{29} et R^{30} sont identiques ou différents et représentent un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe benzyle ou phényle qui sont facultativement substitués par un groupe trifluorométhyle, un halogène ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{31} désigne un groupe alkoxycarbonyle ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou un groupe carboxyle,

b représente le nombre 0 ou 1,

ou
le groupe phényle est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle ou un groupe phénoxy qui sont facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués par un halogène, un groupe formyle, nitro,
un groupe alkyle, acyle, hydroxyalkyle, alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,
ou

R^4 représente un groupe adamantyle, cycloalkyle ou cycloalcényle ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

et des sels de ces dérivés.

2. Dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle de formule suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle

L représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

R^1 représente de l'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone ou représente du fluor, du chlore, du brome, un groupe nitro, trifluorométhyle ou un groupe de formule $-OR^5$, $-SR^6$ ou

$-NR^7R^8$, dans laquelle

R^7 désigne de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone,

R^5, R^6 et R^8 sont identiques ou différents et représentent de l'hydrogène, des groupes cyclopropyle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, quinolyle, pyridyle, imidazolyle, 1,3-thiazolyle ou thiényle, qui sont facultativement substitués par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant du fluor, du chlore, du brome, de l'iode, un groupe cyano, nitro, ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone,

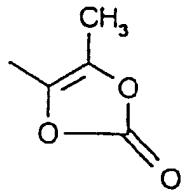
représentent un groupe alkyle ou un groupe phényle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou représentent un groupe phényle qui est facultativement monosubstitué ou disubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe nitro, du fluor, du chlore, du brome, de l'iode, un groupe carboxy ou un groupe alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone,

ou

R^5 désigne un groupe benzyle, acétyle ou tétra-hydropyrannyle,

R^2 représente de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

R^3 représente un groupe hydroxyle, benzyloxy ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 8 atomes de carbone et dont chacun est facultativement monosubstitué ou disubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant le fluor, le chlore, le brome, un groupe carboxyle, trifluorométhyle, phényle, cyano, un groupe oxyacyle ou un groupe alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone, un groupe morpholinyle, ou par un résidu de formule



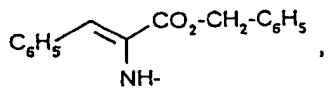
ou représente un groupe phényle qui est facultativement monosubstitué par des substituants de la série comprenant le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, un groupe cyano, nitro, carboxyle, ou par un groupe alkyle, alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone, ou
représente un groupe de formule $-NR^9R^{10}$
dans laquelle

R^9 et R^{10} sont identiques ou différents et désignent de l'hydrogène, un groupe cyclopropyle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, ou désignent un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement monosubstitué à trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe carboxy, un groupe alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone ou par un groupe phényle, ou désignent un groupe phényle qui est facultativement monosubstitué à trisubstitué par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, un groupe carboxy, cyano, nitro, ou par un groupe alkyle, alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone, ou désignent un groupe de formule $-SO_2R^{11}$ dans laquelle

R^{11} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle,
ou désigne un groupe phényle qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe trifluorométhyle, cyano, nitro ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

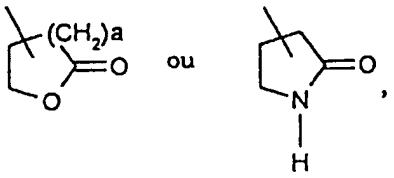
ou

R^3 représente un résidu de formule



T représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

A représente de l'hydrogène, un groupe cyclopropyle, cyclobutyle, cyclopentyle, hydroxyle, carboxy ou un groupe alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone, ou un groupe alkyle ou alcényle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone et dont chacun est facultativement monosubstitué pr un groupe cyano, tétrazolyle, oxazolyle, oxazolinyle, thiazolyle ou un groupe de formule



dans laquelle

a représente le nombre 1 ou 2,

et dans lequel tous les noyaux sont facultativement monosubstitués par un groupe hydroxy, du fluor, du brome, du chlore ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,
ou bien les groupes alkyle ou alcényle sont facultativement monosubstitués par un groupe de formule -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$, -$CONR^{15}$-SO_2-R^{16}, - PO (OR^{17}) (OR^{18}) ou -OR^{19},
dans laquelle

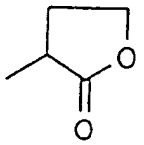
R^{12} désigne un groupe hydroxyle, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

R^{13}, R^{14} et R^{15} sont identiques ou différents et représentent l'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone, un groupe phényle ou benzyle,

R^{13} désigne de l'hydrogène,

et

R^{14} désigne un groupe hydroxyle, thiazolyle, dihydrothiazolyle ou un résidu de formule



ou

R^{13} et R^{14} forment conjointement avec l'atome d'azote un noyau pyrrolidinyle, morpholinyle ou pipéri-

dinyle,

R^{16} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle ou trifluorométhyle, ou désigne un groupe phényle qui est facultativement substitué par des subtituants de la série comprenant le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, un groupe cyano, nitro, ou par un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

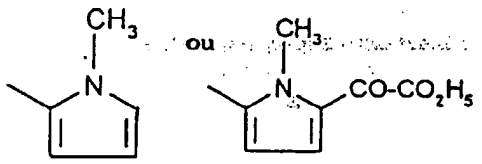
R^{17}, R^{18} et R^{19} sont identiques ou différents et représentent de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,

ou

A représente un groupe $-CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$,
dans lequel
$R^{13'}$ et $R^{14'}$ ont la définition mentionnée ci-dessus pour R^{13} et R^{14} et y sont identiques ou en sont différents,

et

R^4 représente un groupe phényle, ou représente un groupe pyridyle, imidazolyle, pyrazolyle, thiényle, isothiazolyle, 1,3-thiazolyle ou benzo[b]thiophényle, où tous les noyaux substitués facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe hydroxyle, napthyle, adamantyle, phénoxy, thiophényle, thiényle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, du fluor, du chlore, du brome, de l'iode, un groupe nitro, tétrazolyle, thiazolyle, furannyle, pyridyle, trifluorométhyle, difluorométhyle, cyano, carboxy, un groupe alkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à chacun jusqu'à 10 atomes de carbone ou par un groupe de formule $-NR^{26}R^{27}$, $-SR^{28}$, SO_2R^{29}, $-O-SO_2R^{30}$, $-(CH_2)_b-O-CO-R^{31}$,



dans laquelle

R^{26} et R^{27} ont les définitions indiquées ci-dessus pour R^9 et R^{10} et y sont identiques ou en sont différents

ou

R^{26} désigne de l'hydrogène, et
R^{27} désigne un groupe acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone,
R^{28} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,
R^{29} et R^{30} sont identiques ou différents et représentent un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone ou un groupe phényle qui est facultativement substitué par un groupe trifluorométhyle, du fluor, du chlore, du brome ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone,
R^{31} désigne un groupe alkoxycarbonyle ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone ou un groupe carbonyle,
b représente le nombre 0 ou 1,

le groupe phényle est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle ou un groupe phénoxy qui sont facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués par du fluor, du chlore ou du brome, un groupe formyle, nitro, un groupe acyle, alkyle, hydroxyalkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

ou

R^4 représente un groupe adamantyle, cyclopropyle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, cyclopentényle ou cyclohexényle,

ou des sels de ces dérivés.

3. Dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle de formule (I) suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle

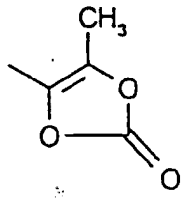
L représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

R^1 représente de l'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone, du fluor, du chlore, du brome, un groupe nitro, trifluorométhyle ou un groupe de formule $-OR^5$, dans laquelle

R^5 désigne de l'hydrogène, un groupe benzyle, acétyle ou
désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant dans chaque cas jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone, ou
désigne un groupe phényle,

R^2 représente de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone,

R^3 représente un groupe hydroxyle, benzyloxy, ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 7 atomes de carbone, qui est facultativement substitué par des substituants de la série comprenant du fluor, du chlore, du brome, un groupe trifluorométhyle, carboxyle, phényle, cyano, un groupe alkoxy ou un groupe oxyacyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe morpholinyle, ou par un résidu de formule

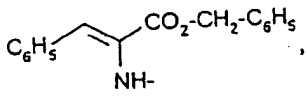


ou

représente un groupe phényle qui est facultativement monosubstitué par différents substituants de la série comprenant le fluor, le chlore ou le brome, ou représente un groupe de formule $-NR^9R^{10}$, dans laquelle
R^9 et R^{10} sont identiques ou différents et désignent de l'hydrogène, un groupe cyclopropyle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle ou désignent un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone, ou représentent un groupe phényle,

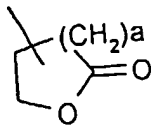
ou

R^3 représente un résidu de formule



T représente un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

A représente de l'hydrogène, un groupe cyclopropyle, cyclobutyle, cyclopentyle, hydroxyle, carboxy ou un groupe alkoxy ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone, ou un groupe alkyle ou alcényle, linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone et dont chacun est facultativement monosubstitué par un groupe cyano, tétrazolyle, oxazolyle, oxazolinyle, thiazolyle ou un groupe de formule



dans laquelle

a représente le nombre 1 ou 2,

ou bien les groupes alkyle ou alcényle sont facultativement monosubstitués par un groupe de formule -CO-R^{12}, -CO-$NR^{13}R^{14}$ ou -OR^{19},
dans laquelle

R^{12} désigne un groupe hydroxyle, cyclopropyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy ou un groupe alkyle ou alkoxy linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone,

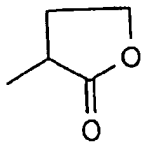
R^{13} et R^{14} sont identiques ou différents et représentent de l'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone, un groupe phényle ou benzyle,

ou

R^{13} désigne de l'hydrogène,

et

R^{14} représente un groupe hydroxyle, thiazolyle, dihydrothiazolyle ou un résidu de formule



ou

R^{13} et R^{14} forment conjointement avec l'atome d'azote un noyau pyrrolidinyle, morpholinyle ou pipéridinyle,

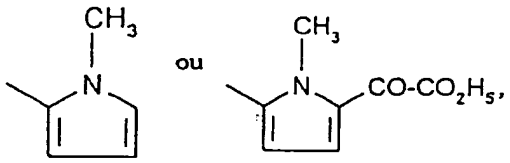
R^{19} désigne de l'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,

A représente un groupe de formule -$CONR^{13'}R^{14'}$, dans laquelle

$R^{13'}$ et $R^{14'}$ ont les définitions mentionnées cidessus pour R^{13} et R^{14} et y sont identiques ou en sont différents,

et

R^4 représente un groupe phényle, ou représente des groupes pyridyle, thiényle, furyle qui sont facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués par des substituants identiques ou différents de la série comprenant un groupe hydroxyle, naphtyle, adamantyle, thiophényle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, du fluor, du chlore, du brome, un groupe nitro, tétrazolyle, thiazolyle, thiényle, furannyle, pyridyle, phénoxy, trifluorométhyle, difluorométhyle, cyano, carboxyle, un groupe alkyle, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyle ou acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 9 atomes de carbone ou par un groupe de formules -$NR^{26}R^{27}$, SR^{28} ou -$(CH_2)_b$-O-CO-R^{31},



dans lesquelles

R^{26} et R^{27} ont les définitions indiquées cidessus pour R^9 et R^{10} et y sont identiques ou en sont différents,

ou

R^{26} désigne de l'hydrogène,

et

R^{27} désigne un groupe acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 5 atomes de carbone,
R^{28} désigne un groupe alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone,
R^{31} désigne un groupe alkoxycarbonyle ou alkyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 4 atomes de carbone ou un groupe carboxy,
b a la valeur 0 ou 1,

ou
le groupe phényle est facultativement substitué par un groupe phényle ou un groupe phénoxy qui sont facultativement monosubstitués à trisubstitués par du fluor, du chlore, du brome, un groupe nitro, formyle ou par un groupe acyle,
alkoxy, alkyle, hydroxyalkyle ou alkoxycarbonyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant chacun jusqu'à 3 atomes de carbone,

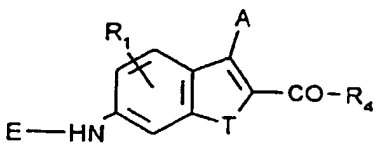
ou

R^4 représente un groupe adamantyle, cyclopentyle, cyclohexyle, cyclopentényle ou cyclohexényle,

et des sels de ces dérivés.

4. Dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle suivant les revendications 1 à 3, destinés à un usage thérapeutique.

5. Procédé de production de dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle suivant les revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que on converit tout d'abord des composés de formule générale (II)

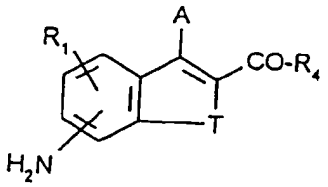


(II)

dans laquelle

R^1, R^4, A et T ont les définitions mentionnées ci-dessus, et
E représente un groupe acyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou un autre exemple de groupe protégeant la fonction amino,

par élimination du groupe E, en composés de formule générale (III)



(III)

dans laquelle

R^1, R^4, T et A ont les définitions indiquées ci-dessus, que l'on fait réagir dans une autre étape avec des composés de formule générale (IV)

$$R^3\text{-CO-CO-Z} \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

dans laquelle

R^3 a la définition indiquée ci-dessus, et

Z désigne Cl ou Br,

dans des solvants inertes, le cas échéant en présence d'une base et/ou en présence d'une substance auxiliaire, et, le cas échéant, on élimine les groupes protecteurs, d'autres groupes amino sont alkylés, des esters sont hydrolysés, les acides sont estérifiés avec les alcools appropriés en présence d'un catalyseur,
ou bien les esters directement, ou les acides carboxyliques libres, sont amenés à réagir avec des amines.

6. Composition consistant en au moins un dérivé d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle suivant les revendications 1 à 3 et un diluant acceptable du point de vue pharmacologique.

7. Composition suivant la revendication 6, destinée au traitement de processus inflammatoires aigus et chroniques.

8. Composition suivant la revendication 6, destinée au traitement de l'inflammation aiguë et chronique des voies aériennes.

9. Utilisation des dérivés d'oxalylamino-benzofuranne et -benzothiényle suivant les revendications 1 à 3 pour la préparation de médicaments.

10. Utilisation suivant la revendication 9 pour la préparation de médicaments destinés au traitement de processus inflammatoires aigus et chroniques.